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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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Geological Excursion.

DURING the month of August, the editor of this paper and twelve of his pupils made a geological excursion from Lake Ontario, south to Portage Falls on the Genesee river. Our object was to examine, in their natural beds, all the rocks in Western New York up to the Chemung Group, collect fossils and cabinet specimens, with fair samples of the different soils, as modified by each class of rocks. We provided ourselves with a tent large enough to accomodate 15 persons—with a cooking apparatus, and implements for breaking rocks, examining specimens, &c. The enterprize was a pioneer one, planned with reference to economy, for the more thorough investigation and study of the origin, properties, natural and cultivated products of the soil in this part of the State. Many of these soils, and specimens of the several rocks, in place, will be analyzed, to discover how far the composition of the solid strata affects that of the loose matter overlaying them.

The results of our excursion have been alike interesting and satisfactory, as a beginning. The writer of this has long been of the opinion that the agricultural capabilities of this section are far from being duly appreciated, by the public at large. Not only does the sub-soil down ten, twenty, and even fifty feet, when brought to the surface, yield good crops of wheat, but many of the solid rocks to an unknown depth abound in all, or nearly all the elements, except water and air, used by nature in forming cultivated plants.—The ingredients necessary to make good crops, are more remarkable for their great depth below the surface of the earth, than for their abundance in the soil, which the plow-share turns up to the light and warmth of the sun. The solubility of these minerals, as well as their abundance, deep in the earth, gives rise to a great number of gas fountains, and mineral springs, one or two of which are said to yield pure, but of course diluted, sulphuric acid, and others *nitrogen*.

Commencing at the southern shore of Lake Ontario and going south, the following are the names of the several groups of rocks as given by the State Geologists:

1. Medina Sand Stone.
2. Clinton Group.
3. Niagara "
4. Onondaga Salt Group.
5. Heldenberg Series.
6. Moscow Shales.
7. Portage Group and Genesee Slate.
8. Chemung Group.

These are only a part of the Sedimentary Rocks, in what is called the New York System. They were deposited in the bed of an ocean, on the bottom of which lived both plants and animals during the whole period. Their aggregate thickness, if restored to their natural position before abrasion took place, would be some five or six thousand feet. Inconceivable as must be the force, deep in the planet, which could rend asunder strata of solid rocks a mile or more in depth, still the power of ancient volcanoes was equal to the task. At their upheaval all the rocks in Western New York were tiled to the south.

It is owing to this "dip," as it is termed by geologists, that no one rock, like the sand-stone near Lake Ontario, or the lime-stone at Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, extends horizontally over all the country at its level.—By dipping to the south, all rocks present at the falls of the streams running north, like the Genesee River, the "out-crop" of their northern and

highest surfaces and edges, lying one above another. The Medina Sand-stone extends from the lake south, from five to eight miles, all the way from Oswego to the head of the lake in Canada. It is a very soft, and in some places a shaley rock, which is easily worn down into small particles by the action of water and other elements. It appears on the other side of Lake Ontario, and seems to have been scooped out with a few other rocks, to form its deep basin. It forms a soil of very variable fertility. In some places it receives the wash of water coming from the Clinton, Niagara, and Onondaga groups, which lie above and south of it, and is greatly benefited by the minerals which these waters hold in solution. In other sections, the "drift" or fragments of other strata, containing lime, potash, magnesia, &c., have been mixed up with the sand of the Medina rock, and greatly improved the soil.—These instances of extraordinary productiveness are exceptions to the general rule. So soon as we passed off the Niagara and Clinton lime-stones on to the sand-stone, instead of finding a continuance of wheat fields, those of *rye* were cultivated.

The fruit trees, however, exhibited a cleaner, smoother bark, and a more luxuriant growth than we had seen in going from Wheatland to Greece, a distance of 20 miles, over the Onondaga and Niagara groups. We attributed this improvement in the appearance of fruit trees mainly to the fact that, the sandy soil is more pervious, friable, and deeper than the calcareous and clayey soils south, so that the roots of apple and pear trees can easily penetrate the earth, and spread in all directions—imbibing nourishment from vastly greater surface. If this opinion be well founded, it suggests the importance of digging out a deep and large cavity where a tree is to be planted, and filling the space with earth which will not become compact, and abounds in the elements that nature uses in forming both the tree and its fruit. Place a tree in a deep mellow soil, and supply it with all the things necessary to its growth, and the perfection of its fruit, and the climate must be greatly at fault, or it will pay well for the care and labor bestowed.

We judge from the composition of the crops that grow best on the Medina Sand-stone, (which we have examined in other counties than that of Monroe,) that the use of *bones* and *ashes* will be very serviceable on the soils of that rock, especially in the production of wheat, potatoes, corn, and grasses. The climate along the southern shore of lake Ontario is admirably adapted to fruit culture, which is confessedly the most profitable branch of agriculture at this time. We desire to see it extended in this part of the state.

We found boulders of the Medina Sand-stone cattered all the way over the surface of the ground 60 miles south of where the rock appears in place, or in its natural bed. If there was no other evidence of the fact—of which there is an abundance—this transportation of fragments of rocks a great distance south, shows that the currents of the ancient ocean set strongly in that direction. The polished and grooved surface of the Niagara and all other limestones, when denuded of the earthy matter that covers them, forms an object of deep interest to the geological student. The direction of these grooves is southerly, or a little west of south, having been cut by bodies which were of great weight, and apparently moved with prodigious force. It is not improbable that the deep and broad valley of the Genesee was excavated more by oceanic currents than by the waters of the river and its tributaries. All the strata have a uniform elevation on either side of the river, showing that their beds have not been disturbed since their deposit, except what has been abraded and washed out by the elements. A large portion of the rocks above the upper stratum of the Niagara group is soft and shaley, yielding readily to the mechanical force of tidal currents. As already remarked, the minerals contained in these strata are quite soluble. A single pint of the water of the middle spring at Avon, contains:

Carbonate of Lime,	1.00 grain.
Sulphate of "	10.50 "
Sulphate of Magnesia,	1.25 "
Sulphate of Soda,	2.00 "
Chloride of Sodium,	2.30 "
	17.05 grains.
Sulphuretted hydrogen,	12.00 cubic inches.
Carbonic acid,	5.60 "
Gaseous Contents,	17.60 cubic inches.

Prof. BECK says that the composition of the lower spring is similar to the above, and that it discharges 54 gallons of water per minute. If its strength is equal to the above, then there flows from it, every 24 hours, 768 lbs. of gypsum; 94 lbs. of epsom salts; 253 pounds of glauber salts; 171 lbs. of common salt, and 623 cubic feet of gas, to say nothing of the carbonate of lime held in solution. All the spring and well water in this region contains more or less of these fertilizing salts. We encamped one night on the ground where Sullivan drove the Indians at the point of the bayonet, off the high precipice in Fall Creek, two miles south of Caledonia. In its deep gorge below we found some fine specimens. The shaley rocks crumble rapidly into an impalpable powder, forming a tenacious clay, highly charged with lime, and salts of iron, alum, magnesia, &c. Earth formed by the comminution of these calcareous shales, if taken 300 feet from the surface, at the bottom of a water-fall, produces good wheat and clover. Between the middle and lower fall, at Portage, the rocks present a perpendicular wall on the north side of the gorge of 327 feet by actual measurement. Below the bed of the river at this level, and at the lower fall, our associate teacher at the Agricultural School, (Mr. SANFORD,) took from a crevice in the slate rock a root of clover having

many stems, on which we counted 57 heads, many of which had ripe seeds, and others were just out of blossom. To the physiologist, nothing about these romantic Falls is so interesting as the luxuriance of the grass and other plants, growing on the nearly perpendicular walls of solid rock, and bountifully moistened by the spray of the cataracts. The tunnel through a spur of the mountain for the passage of the canal, is an object of interest; while the surrounding scenery is hardly to be surpassed for grandeur and beauty.

Our next excursion will be throug'ı Orleans and Niagara counties to the mouth of the Niagara river, up that noble stream to Lake Erie, thence south across all the strata to the Coal measures in Pennsylvania.

No pupil ever reads and studies the volume of Nature, as God has written it on the face of the earth, without becoming a *better* as well as a *wiser* person. There is too much reading of an idle and vicious character, spawned from the steam presses of the day, and placed in the hands of the young of both sexes. If we can aid a little in exciting a taste for the study of natural science, by leading the young men committed to our charge into such paths as display, most strikingly, the works of the Creator, it is hoped some good will accrue to them.

Nitrogenous Matter in Oats.

The August number of the Cultivator contains the following:

Mr. Tucker:—I notice in the April number of the Genesee Farmer for 1846, mention of some apparent mistakes in Prof. Johnston's comparison of flour from oats and wheat. The table given is as follows:

	Wheat.	*Oats.*
Muscular matter,	10 lbs.	18 lbs.
Fat,	3 "	6 "
Starch,	50 "	65 "
	63	89

The editor of the Farmer says—"if 100 lbs. of fine wheaten flour contain but 63 lbs. of starch, gluten, (muscular matter,) and fat, all told, what shall we call the other 37 lbs. of something, in 100 lbs. of dry flour?"

I think there is undoubtedly a misprint in the quantity of starch given above. The average quantity obtained by Vauquelin, Zenneck, Payen, and others, is between 60 and 70 per cent. To this is to be added the gum, the ash, and a small quantity of wood fibre, beside from 8 to 14 per cent. of water, which is always to be obtained from what is considered the dryest wheaten flour or oatmeal.

The editor of the Farmer then proceeds to quote the following table from Prof. Johnston:

The grain of wheat contains from	8 to 35	per cent.	of gluten.
" rye	" 9 to 13	"	
" barley	" 3 to 6	"	
" oats	" 2 to 5	"	

He then says:—"How wheat, as is well known, can yield from 8 to 35 lbs. of gluten in 100, and oats only from 2 to 5 lbs., and yet oatmeal contain 80 per cent. more *gluten* than wheat flour, passes our comprehension. Indeed the statement is an absurdity."

This paragraph seems entirely founded on a misapprehension of Prof. Johnston's meaning. The above table is intended to show only the proportion of *gluten* alone, not of nitrogenous compounds. It is true that the oat has very little gluten; but it has a body analagous in many respects to the casein of milk, which has been called avenine.

The editor of the Farmer must be aware that the proteine of Mulder, forms, as it were, the type of a class of bodies precisely similar in composition, with the exception of certain proportions of sulphur and phosphorous; among these, are fibrin, vegetable albumen, the serum of the blood, &c. To this class also belong the gluten of wheat, and the casein or avenine of oats. Gluten is composed of proteine 10, sulphur 2; casein of oats, proteine 10, sulphur 1. The casein of oats is therefore fully equal to the gluten of wheat, and the mistake in the above paragraph arises from the supposition that gluten is the only body in the oat which goes to the formation of muscle.

As to the quantity of this substance in comparison with that of the gluten in wheat, Prof. Johnston is no doubt nearly correct. I have found it as high as 22 per cent., though I should be inclined to place the average at 16 per cent.—Now though some wheat has been found to yield more than 30 per cent. of gluten, the average of the trials of Vauquelin, and other authorities, is but little more than 10 per cent.: the advantage is therefore clearly with the oat.

Prof. Johnston is also perfectly correct as to the quantity of fat yielded by the oat, many trials having been made in his laboratory during the two past years. My own trials have all given from 5 to 7 per cent. of oil.

As to the comparative value of oatmeal and wheaten flour, I shall perhaps at a future time write more at length: at present I will only say, that experience in Scotland fully bears out Prof. Johnston's analyses.

John P. Norton.

Farmington, Ct., June, 1846.

REMARKS.

If "experience in Scotland fully bears out Prof. Johnston's analyses," then 100 lbs. of bolted oatmeal is worth as much to nourish a laboring man as 180 lb. of wheat flour. Or, to make the case still plainer, 18 men can live as well, so far as muscular effort is concerned, on a given weight of oatmeal, as 10 men can live on a like weight of the crushed seeds of wheat.

This statement is so contrary to the common understanding of the relative nutritive properties of oats and wheat, and withal so improbable, that we shall need the evidence of a fair trial in feeding men on both kinds of food, before we credit it. When Western New York was first settled, and before the construction of the Erie Canal, wheat, being only from 25 to 35 cents a bushel, was much fed to road horses in lieu of oats. A pound of wheat, instead of being regarded as less valuable to make good the wear and tear of horse flesh than a pound of oats, was considered more useful for that purpose.

Since the muscle-forming elements in wheat varies from 7 to 35 per cent., and similar elements in oats nearly or quite as much, it is obvious that nothing but a rigid analysis to test the quality of each grain consumed, could ensure satisfactory results. We have no doubt that a pound of oatmeal, rich in nitrogenous matter, is more valuable to feed any granivorous animal than a like weight of wheat flour that is poor in gluten. And it is possible that the soil and climate of Scotland are better adapted to the full developement of the seed of the *oat* than of the *wheat* plant. Under such circumstances, Scotch oats may, as Mr. Norton says, yield 60 per cent. more nitrogenous matter than Scotch wheat. The result however, is different in France, and we believe in this country—especially in this portion of it. M. Boussingault, (p. 353,) says there is 2.3 per cent. of azote in wheat and 2.2 in oats. This makes wheat a little richer grain

than oats, pound for pound, which we suppose to be very near the truth of the case.

As there are vast tracts of soil in this country much better adapted to the culture of oats than wheat, it is a question of no small moment to determine the relative value of a pound of oatmeal, and a like weight of ground wheat as food for animals. Leaving out of the account the coarse covering or bran of both seeds, (which are worth something,) two or three pounds of the flour of oats can be produced in many sections cheaper than one pound of the flower of wheat. And in such localities it will doubtless be found that, pound for pound, the flour of the former grain will be more valuable than that of the latter. How much flour 100 lbs. of good oats will yield we do not know with sufficient accuracy to make a statement. According to Boussingault there are four pounds of incombustible earthy matter in 100 of oats; of which 53.3 are silica, (mostly in the thick covering of the seed,) 12.9 potash; 14.9 phosphoric acid; 7.7 magnesia; 3.7 lime; and 1 sulphuric acid.

It would be easy to show that oat meal is inferior to wheat flour to furnish the elements for making good the wear and consumption of *bone* in laboring animals. But we will take another occasion to discuss that part of the subject—barely hinting at the fact that, it is mainly owing to the comparatively small amount of *bone earth*—phosphate of lime—in oats which enables soils poor in that mineral to yield large crops of oats which can grow only small ones of wheat.—[ED. GEN. FARMER.

Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

THE Editor's Fall Course of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology will commence on *Monday, October* 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue, one each day, four weeks, Sundays excepted. The time of commencement has been postponed a few day, to accomodate young men that will not get through with their Teacher's Institutes till the 2d of October, and who wish to attend the course of Lectures to be given by the writer of this.

At the risk of appearing vain, or egotistical, we will say a few words on the subject of these Lectures, and of qualifying the Teachers of Common Schools to introduce the study of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology into these seminaries of learning, which are emphatically the *Colleges* of the people. Great as are the improvements already made in Common School Education, all must admit that the course of studies therein pursued may be extended so as to embrace more than they now do, of the elements of natural science. This can be done without impairing the thoroughness with which any branches of learning now taught, may be pursued. Young men well grounded in a good English education, in the popular acceptation of the term, greatly desire, as they truly need, that acquaintance with general science which will place them on a level in mental culture, and attainments, with the most favored in the community. The expense of attending the higher institutions of the country, is too great for their limited means. The Common School witnesses alike the beginning and the end of their scholastic career. We have ever felt a lively sympathy for this numerous class, who deserve better opportunities for improvement than they now possess. To such we say, "be of good cheer." The popular Mind is beginning to see the wisdom, and feel the importance of illuminating the four walls of every school house in the State, with the best lights of modern science. Never do we realize so sensibly, our lack of a tongue to speak, and a hand to write as they should do, as when attempting to awaken all sleepers to a just appreciation of what the world may gain, by studying the unerring laws of nature, as established by the Author of our being, and obeying the same. These laws have more to do in bringing annually around, both "seed time and harvest," than many persons are willing to admit. Thanks to the progress already made in Chemistry and Geology, as applied to rural affairs, the apparatus and other means required to investigate, and understand the most important truths of these sciences, are now within the reach and means of every school district in Western New York. No one can say, precisely, what can be done in the way of mental improvement, in advance of a fair trial. A *fair trial* is all that we ask of an intelligent community. In most branches of the mechanical arts, chemistry has more than doubled the products of the skill and labor of the best operatives, as they wrought 25 years ago. Will a knowledge of the elements that form all his crops, fertilize every field, and make the daily food of all that live, be of no value to the practical husbandman? Surely, we need not argue this point to the readers of this journal. It is enongh to say that, no reasonable pains nor expense will be spared, to make these Lectures alike useful, interesting, and satisfactory.

Lecture fees $6., to others than the regular pupils of the Agricultural School. A portion of the time each day will be devoted to teaching the class the *practical details* of analyzing soils, mineral waters, fertilizers, &c. Having been started on the right track, most young men will be able, with the assistance of books, and a cheap apparatus, to pursue their researches with equal pleasure and success.

HE that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must himself pass, for every man hath need to be forgiven.

OUR best friends are those that tell us of our faults, and teach us how to correct them.

A few Words about Forests, &c.

Happening, not long since, to take up an old number of a former volume of the "Genesee Farmer," I found in it an article recommending to Farmers along the Erie Canal, and within the distance of 8 or 10 miles, to clear all their tillable lands; assigning as reasons, the unproductiveness of woodlands and the value of the same when brought under cultivation; urging also the (supposed) inexhaustible supply of coal in some of the neighboring states, and the low price at which it may be obtained by transportation. Although I have little fear that the advice will be followed, yet I think the subject worthy of some attention. I am glad that the farmers appear to entertain different views on the subject, from those of the writer. I admit the writer's arguments are *solid*, but it appears to me, they are one-sided. If there were no *dis*-advantages connected with the carrying out of his recommendation, or no evils resulting from it, the aspect of the subject would be entirely different. Unfortunately, however, the reverse of this *may* be true.

If the positions taken in my article on "Forests, &c." be correct, (and I believe it will be difficult to show them to be otherwise,) it will follow that the loss would be at least equal to the gain. The following, I consider, would be some of the evils, all resulting from one cause; viz., a change, or modification of climate: 1st. Irregularity and increased severity of winter. 2d. A corresponding change in summer. 3d. Severe and parching drouths. 4th. Failure of springs and streams. 5th. Loss, or injury, of fruit, crops, &c., or increased labor and expense to secure the same amount; to say nothing of the desolate appearance of a country thus wantonly stript of its natural covering. Those who wish to see the above considerations expanded, will find the subject treated at some length in the 5th number of the present volume of the "Genesee Farmer," art. "Forests, their influence on Climate."

I might also add, that if the appropriate food of animals (that which springs spontaneously from the untilled earth,) be destroyed, they will turn their depredations upon the labors of man. If we destroy their means of sustenance, they will look to us for support. It is doubtless true, that by cultivating the soil, we may destroy many kinds of insects and small animals, and drive away others. At the same time it is equally true, that many others, and those perhaps more injurious to man, are multiplied by the same means. Hence doubtless one cause of the difficulty of raising many kinds of vegetables, (on account of their destruction by bugs, worms, &c.,) which formerly were easily raised in abundance.

The draining, or *fall* of the great western lakes, is a subject that has attracted some attention of late, but no satisfactory cause has yet been assigned. I believe that one cause, perhaps the only one, will yet be found to be, the clearing of the country around the lakes. I do not mean the immediate vicinity, but the whole country drained by the rivers that flow into those lakes; and I may add, many miles beyond. These rivers are generally small, and drain only a comparatively small extent of country, and much of that country has been cleared of its forests on both sides of lakes Erie and Ontario, and also on the south side of lakes Huron and Michigan. Now if we bear in mind that on account of the circulating motion of the atmosphere, the climate, (if affected at all,) is affected to the distance of many miles around, we shall have one reason why, according to the present theory, the supply of water must be diminished along the whole southern border of these lakes, and the northern border of lakes Erie and Ontario. In regard to Lakes Superior and Huron, it is true, the country to the north is still an unbroken wilderness, but the rivers of that country are small, and furnish only sufficient to supply to the lakes the loss by evaporation. This appears the more probable, when we remember, that on account of evaporation, all the great rivers of Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, are but just sufficient to supply to the Mediterranean Sea, its loss by evaporation; and that the Caspian and the Aral Sea, from the same cause, never overflow, though fed by several large rivers.—Hence it is easy to perceive, that the small rivers of the country north of lakes Superior and Huron, can do little more (if any) than supply to the great chain of American Lakes, the loss by evaporation. Consequently, if the quantity of water furnished by any portion of the rivers that supply those lakes, be diminished, (and such I suppose to be the case with the rivers of New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada,) the lakes must fall below their former level. Some allowance in regard to evaporation must be made, it is true, for the difference in latitude of the Eastern and the Western lakes; yet this difference is not so great as to affect greatly the results; the Western lakes being in the latitude of the Northern parts of the Mediterranean, the Black, the Caspian, and the Aral Sea. H.

Fairport, Aug. 18, 1846.

Information Wanted.—Can any one inform us *where* the Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society is giving public lectures on agriculture, agreeably to his engagement, and the understanding when the salary of his Office was raised by the Board to something what it should be, to pay for constant official expenses?

Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulants to mental expansion; and the early frowns of fortune the best security for the final smiles.

Book Farming.

JUNIUS said, when he saw a Scotsman laugh, he always felt an involuntary impulse to conceal himself from mischief. It would seem that many practical farmers feel a like impulse, when they are asked to subscribe to an agricultural paper. But as Junius was distinguished for great illiberality, if not injustice, towards others, so are those book denouncing farmers, who will not read an agricultural paper, because some of its articles are unintelligible to them, or contrary to the results of their individual experience.

Within the last few days, I read an article on growing Indian corn for fodder, which rocommends sowing it as late as the middle of July. Now, had I been moved by the book hating impulse, I should have dropped the paper, without reading another article in it. 'Tis true that I once grew two crops of perfect roasting ears of Indian corn in one season; but never but once. Four times out of five, corn planted or sown in July, will either be slow to sprout, for want of moisture in the soil, or it will be so much pinched by drought after it comes up, that failing to take root strongly, it becomes dwarfish—not growing to one-fourth its usual weight of stalk, before it begins to tassell.

These remarks, the result of many experiments, are made to apply to the warm calcareous soil, and dry climate of Seneca county, N. Y. On the high lands of Allegany, Otsego, and Oneida counties, where hot warm weather is an exception to the general rule, corn planted in mid-summer for fodder, may often succeed well; but in such a climate grass makes a much more economical fodder, than Indian corn will produce in the same climate. I have taken an ear of corn from a stalk, which had attained only four feet in height, on a very rich soil in Otsego co. The same corn planted the next year in my garden, attained the height of eight feet; the ears increased in like proportion. But on the other hand, when our pastures are dried up in August, and almost every other green thing begins to fade and wither, I have seen the white clover half leg high, in the pastures of Oneida county.

If a farmer would be benefitted, both by the light of science and experience, as set forth in the agricultural papers of the day, he must neither be a man of blind enthusiastic credulity, carried away by the fortunate result of a single experiment, nor yet one of stolid, hereditary, unyielding prejudices. There are but few callings requiring, like that of the farmer, the constant, patient exercise of practical experience, and sound common sense. The regularity of machinery may indeed be applied to mechanical agriculture, but it has nothing to do with the climate or the season. Although all plants contain, to a greater or less extent, the same organic, and the same incombustible elements; yet one plant may be grown successfully in one particular soil, and fail in another. A warm dry climate is necessary to the perfect growth of many vegetables, while a cool and moist one is necessary to the perfect development of others.

In the last Genesee Farmer, is an article entitled "*Study the Soil*," written by Dr. LEE, the Editor. It should be read understandingly by every young farmer who has any faith of human progress in agricultural science. When I say young farmer, it is because too many of the old ones are like Goethe's hero, so conceited that they are beyond the help of the schoolmaster.

I like Dr. LEE's plan of setting down the water absorption of the soil he analyses; as this, its mechanical power, is of as much importance as its chemical composition. I hope he will hereafter, when giving the analysis of a surface soil, also give a short detail of the manner in which it has been manured and managed for the preceding five years.

In my next, I will give a detail of the amount of grain, &c., produced this year from a farm of 100 acres in Fayette, Seneca co. Its anglo-German proprietor, practical as such men always are, has the generosity to confess, that he could not have farmed thus successfully, and with so little labor, was it not for the instruction he has received from the pages of the Genesee Farmer.

Waterloo, Aug., 1846. S. W.

The Farmer—his Position, Responsibilities, and Duties.

NUMBER ONE.

Mr. EDITOR:—I propose, in a few articles, to take a cursory view of a subject which to my mind is one of abiding interest to every farmer in Western New York. I would not seek to excite prejudice against any class; I aim not to depress or injure, but to stimulate the great body—to infuse a proper, a necessary pride into the great controling interest of this country—and to induce them to look to their position as it is, and to what it may and should be. The census of 1845, exhibits to us the fact that the great mass of the people of the State of New York are engaged in Agricultural pursuits. Every body concedes that the farming interest is the great interest—that it is at the head of every other—exercising the greatest influence over the prosperity and happiness of the country. Indeed, it forms the ground work of society in Western New York, and upon it rest all other interests. The inquiry is, then, one of deep interest, as to the condition of this base, upon which so much rests; and nothing is more important than to know whether there be moral and intellectual strength sufficient for the important duties to be performed.

The character of our political institutions, and the character of our laws, and of society in this country, give to the agricultural portion of our people peculiar importance. We differ from

most other nations in this, that our land is divided into *small* parcels or estates, and is *owned* by those who till it. The system of renting, or of tenantry, so universal in most countries, is comparatively unknown with us, and where known is a source of agitation and trouble. And here let me say that I regard this feature of our country one of its chief glories, and the very best evidence in favor of the stability and perpetuity of our free institutions. There can, I imagine, be little doubt of the beneficial influence of a diffusion of landed property. He who owns the soil on which he treads, who calls his home his own, better loves that home, and feels more the spirit and responsibility of a freeman. Not indeed that a tenant or a laborer who has not a title for the land he works, can not or will not be a good citizen; but what I affirm is, that the inducement to become a good citizen—to respect and cherish the laws—to cherish and practice the virtues of good neighborhood, and to make all things about his home cheerful, and as they should be—is greater on the part of him who has a legal interest by ownership in the land he occupies, than he who has not. This point will not be contested. History and experience, in this and other lands, is instructive on this point, and strongly admonish us to guard against large accumulations of land, in the hands of single proprietors. Nor do I think there is much to be feared from this point, for many years, if ever, in this country.

In this country the term FARMER has a different meaning than in the old world. Here the general signification is, one who tills the soil which he owns, and not one who works the land of another. But when I speak of the farmer, I wish to be understood as embracing all who till the soil, and labor in the production of the fruits of the earth—all the men and women who toil and spin, and produce commodities of whatever kind of which mother earth is the immediate cause or foundation.—And this embraces full three-fourths of the population of Western New York—comprehends a large part of the wealth and resources of the State—and, as a consequence, other things being equal, the farmers should exercise a controling influence in all matters pertaining to the interests of the people.

Do they occupy this commanding position?—Do they, in the Legislation of the State and Nation—in the Educational and Scientific enterprizes of the day? And if they do not, what is the reason? In my next I will pursue the inquiry.

D. A. OGDEN.

Penn Yan, August, 1846.

No wonder that we love flowers, for in childhood they are the most cherished gift from those we love; through life they are retouching mementoes of the past; and in death they are dedicated to our bier!

Building Stone Wall.

MR. EDITOR:—In addition to what "H.," and "A Farmer" say (in your August number,) about stone wall, I would remark that if I were going to build a wall five feet high, I should plow five furrows where I wanted the fence to stand. Then take a cast-iron scraper, and go on lengthwise, dipping in as often as possible through the whole length—then back again, and so on until the ditch is of sufficient depth. About eight inches I think sufficient in common soil, that is subject to heave;—less in dry soil. Then haul the largest stones that I can find, and fill the ditch with them instead of small ones, for the reason that frost is the great destroyer of stone wall. If the ditch be filled with small stones, all the vacancies must in time fill with quick sand, and the frost will heave the wall and of course cause it to fall. Lay the large stones in the bottom, and when the wall is finished plow the ground over about three times to the wall, until a bank is raised of sufficient depth to guard the foundation from frost.

If any man will be to the trouble of examining the foundation of a wall that has fallen down, that was laid on top of the earth, he will find the bottom stone pitching out. The reason for this is as follows: the frost had been under repeatedly, and when it comes out in the spring it commences on the outside first, and when past the centre of the stone the earth or mud is so soft that it immediately settles, while the inside is on the frozen ground; this causes them to pitch out, and the small stones in the middle follow up and hold them in that position until the next year, and then go through the same operation again.

The form of a wall five feet high, to suit me would be of this description: Three feet eight inches at the bottom; draw in very fast at first, and slow at the top. This will leave the sides hollowing, similar to the accompanying figure. A wall laid in this manner must press to the centre, and will never bulge; and, if the frost does not get under it will never fall.

If I were going to build half wall, with boards on top, it would be in this manner: Always in a ditch, according to the soil; two feet eight inches wide at the bottom. Take 4 inch scantling for posts; set them on a flat stone on top of the earth; take some pains to bind the wall each side of the post. Build the wall two feet and eight inches high; nail on a board 14 inces wide; stone up each side of the board ten inches. This steadies the whole fence. Bank as before mentioned. I have some fences built in this manner five years ago, and they now look as though they might stand forever. Of course you will want another board on the top of the posts.

Sodus, Aug., 1846. ELI DICKINSON.

Saving Manures.

Mr. Editor :—In my humble opinion the obtaining and application of manures constitute the very life of judicious Agriculture, and in no other part is there such lamentable carelessness and inattention shown. Even many who class with the well informed of the farming community seem to care almost nothing about what becomes of the contents of their barn-yards, hog-sty, and privy; but let the liquid drain off through the water courses, and find its way to the bottom of the lake, or it is left in the sun to evaporate, while the precious ammonia, to all intents and purposes, is lost to the owner. I do not say that all farmers are like this, but if I could have a small sum for all I could find, who class themselves, and wish to be classed among the better portion of farmers, I would take an excursion when I had leisure, with the prospect that I should be well rewarded. And even those that try to save their own manure, do not know, or do not think how to add to the heap. I knew one man in this town to send his teams in the winter to the city six miles after manure, while within half a mile of his house was a marsh where he might have obtained thousands of loads of the richest kind of vegetable mold, which, with a very little trouble, might be made into excellent manure, but probably he never thought of this, although he passed by the place half a dozen times a day. There are very few places in this country where marsh mold cannot be obtained, with little trouble and expense; and if farmers would have the foresight of other classes, they might enrich themselves, and improve their soils. Western New York might be the garden of the world. This is equally true of the West, in most parts of which may be found small marshes that at some time of the year are overflowed with water, but at other times admit of transportation over them. Most of these contain, in addition to vegetable substances, carbonate of lime, shell marl, &c., all of which are easily converted into wheat and corn. Near these beds of natural manure I have myself seen fields entirely given up to sorrel; they had been run out so that nothing else would grow. A few bushels of lime burnt from this marsh carbonate, would have neutralized the acid, which is the base of sorrel; and then, by the judicious application of vegetable mold, these sterile fields might have produced crops to any amount.

Probably their owners never thought of this, or thinking, had not energy to leave the old track of their fathers for these "new fangled notions in book farming." Not only should the marsh be made to contribute its stores, but every thing in the shape of vegetable substances should be added to the barn-yard, compost heap, or pig sty, and all ways tried to add to the heap, and increase the fertility of the soil. Very few persons know what a vast amount of vegetable matter is wasted by being left exposed to the action of the sun, rains, and dews, or scattered promiscuously over the fields where it is of little or no use. I am aware that farms may be enriched by other, and upon large farms, perhaps cheaper methods, by plowing in green crops, by mineral manures, &c., but of these it is not my purpose to speak. The design of this is to urge upon all farmers to adopt all practical methods of increasing their barn-yard and compost manures. No doubt that many soils are deficient in the mineral salts that constitute so important a part of the ingredients of plants, and that a proper application of mineral manures would be in the highest degree productive of fertility; still most farmers are not yet sufficiently learned in Agricultural Chemistry, to know what mineral matters are wanted on such and such soils, and the great mass will still use the old fashioned product of the barn-yard.

Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be good policy to give a larger place to the use, collection, and application of manures, both mineral and vegetable, in your truly valuable paper, and thereby promote the great interest for which we are all seeking, namely, the improvement of Agriculture. Wishing you success in your noble calling, I remain yours, F. W. L.

Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

"A Chapter on Wool Growing."

Mr. Editor :—Your August number contains an article with the above title, over the signature of "Observer," who appears to be in some difficulty to understand the statement in your July number concerning the fleece of my buck "Major." Perhaps I ought to have been more explicit; but as I had mentioned in the June number that his fleece was two years growth, and supposing that those who read that number would also read the July number, I thought it not necessary to repeat: besides, it has been ascertained, by fair trial, that a Merino sheep going two years without shearing will not add over one-third, or at the most one-half, to their fleece the second year.

"Observer" also says that I "seem to carry the idea that there are artificial methods of increasing the weight of wool." My language was, that "there are a good many ways to get a heavy fleece," which may be done in some cases where the quantity of wool is increased, and in other cases where the quantity is not increased. For instance, lambs dropped the first of April, and perhaps in March, and shorn the last of June; also sheep have been sown late one season, to obtain a heavy fleece, and the next fleece being lighter was not reported. Sheep have been *smeared* with *tar and butter*, instead of *refuse lard and grease;* and although the former will not increase the quantity of wool, it adds to the weight of fleece, as it is not easily removed when the sheep are washed, if indeed they are washed, which in some instences is not the case, and the

dirt that remains in the wool adds to the weight, without increasing the quantity.

The resolution recently passed by the New York State Agricultural Society, concerning fine wooled sheep and their fleeces which are entered for premium at the State Fair this fall, shows that craft has been, and may be, used to increase the weight of fleeces.

The Vermont shepherds think if they have a buck that will give from 9 to 11 pounds of fine wool, well washed on the back, they have an extra. Some that are a little coarser give more; and when on my visit among them, I learned that if they had a flock of ewes that would average 5 pound per head, including lambs, (yearlings,) they were satisfied. Yet I have do doubt but a flock of Paular Merinos may be improved in time, by improving from heavy fleeced bucks, and selling off the lightest fleeced sheep every year and retaining all the heavy shearers, till a whole flock even of ewes would average 5¼ or 6 pound per head. But it would be difficult at present to make such improvement, when so many are wishing to obtain them, and every one wants the best. REED BURRITT.

Lunar Influence on Vegetation.

MR. EDITOR :—As your paper is devoted to the science and art of Agriculture, it should, as it does, treat of all the various ways by which labor may be saved, and yet not endanger the final success of the farmer. We are frequently informed, through the medium of your paper, concerning the best methods of preparing the different seeds, and likewise how to manage the plants, rom their first appearance to maturity, in order to secure the most abundant harvest. All this is well, and profitable, so far as it goes. But as we are, to a great extent, dependant on *Nature* for success in the cultivation of grains, why should we not be informed with regard to the probable effect that known and stated changes in our system may have on the growth of our seeds?—Now if, as some pretend, (and I am not certain but justly,) the Moon exerts a direct influence upon some particular seeds—requiring them to be sown at such an age of the lunar orb to ensure a favorable crop—it certainly is a fact of too much importance to be withheld from the farming class. If potatoes must be planted at a particular age of the moon, to grow well and yield abundantly, every one ought to know it, that he may be profited thereby. The same may be said of flax, peas, or any of the seeds affected in this manner. Your opinion on this point would be quite acceptable. Is it the *age* of the *moon* that works such wonderful changes, causing some seeds to assume a peculiar form, and others to yield more than would have been the case if planted or sown at any other time?—or is it because the season has progressed just far enough to ensure a liberal reward to the efforts of the husbandman? In other words—does the moon exert a direct and perceptible influence on any plants?—and if on one, why not another, through the entire list?

Hannibal, N. Y., 1846. AGRICOLA.

REMARKS.—We have never seen nor read of one well authenticated instance where any change in the moon affected in any way a single living thing, whether vegetable or animal, on this planet. Its power of attraction is too small to influence active vital, or chemical operations, to any appreciable extent. Other causes than lunar force produce the natural phenomena attributed to the moon.

Deep Plowing.

I HAD a field of 13 acres, naturally very poor (so much so, that the first natural production was a poor growth of sheep sorrel, a certain indication of sterility,) which I intended to put in wheat. The summer was something like the last, excessively dry. When the time arrived for breaking up this field, it was so hard that a plow with two horses could not be got into the ground. Four horses were tried without success. A coulter was tried with two horses, but the draft was too great, and four horses enabled the plowman to break up the field.

The weather continued dry, and when it was time to sow the wheat, the plows were put into the field plowed with the coulter, and it plowed well. The wheat was sown; no manure was applied. The wheat when harvested was a very tolerable crop—for such poor land, very good—and there were many places from ten to twenty yards square, covered with *luxuriant clover*. No seed could have been on the land, and how it came to grow, can only be solved by future experiments.

The idea that struck me (which I would like to see investigated by some more scientific experimentalist,) was, that the plow having reached deep into the clay bottom, (the top-soil was decomposed granite, or coarse gravel,) the clay attracted nitre from the atmosphere, and thus caused the growth of clover, which it is believed will only grow on lands cultivated for some time and manured. New land will not produce clover if very rich.—*R. in Southern Cultivator.*

Agricultural Fairs for 1846.

THE State and County Ag. Fairs are to be held, this fall, (in the counties we heard from,) as follows:—

New York State,		Auburn,	Sept. 15, 16, 17.
Jefferson County,		Watertown,	Sept. 1, 2.
Madison	"	Eaton,	Sept. 23, 23.
Monroe	"	Rochester,	(not determined.)
Niagara	"	Lockport,	Oct. 7, 8.
Ontario	"	Canandaigua,	Oct. 13, 14.
Oneida	"	Whitestown,	Sept. 24, 25.
Onondaga	"	Syracuse,	Oct. 1, 2.
Oswego	"	Fulton,	Sept. 29, 30.
Orleans	"	Albion,	Oct. 1, 2.
Otsego	"	Cooperstown,	Oct. 1, 2.
Seneca	"	Waterloo,	Oct. 22, 23.
Tompkins	"	Ithaca,	Sept. 29, 30.
Wayne	"	Clyde,	Oct. 1, 2.
Yates,	"	Penn Yan,	Oct. 1.

Rust on Wheat.

Dr. Lee—*Dear Sir:* I notice your editorial on the subject of "*Rust on Wheat,*" in the August number of the Genesee Farmer, but am not convinced that the cause is truly *gained*, much less *proven*. Indeed it is no new thing, that the learned, when wedded to a theory, are less likely to account for facts that conflict with such theory, than a common observer. Of late it has been assumed by the savans of the age, that most of the troubles in the vegetable kingdom are occasioned by "*fungi*, or parasitic plants." Now it is a little strange that when these writers, among other things, impute the *potato rot* to the same cause, they do not set about accounting for the absence of every reason why these fungi have not played these *naughty tricks* with that favorite vegetable, until within a year or two of the present period. The *fungi* are not a new creation, and if they are such a *mischievous genus* as represented, what has restrained them in bygone years?

But to return to the subject of "Rust on Wheat." Allow me to meet some of the difficulties you find in your theory, and in this case in particular, by the theory I have assumed, and which was published over my signature some two or three years since in the Genesee Farmer. They are difficulties that the ablest of the *fungi* advocates will find somewhat indigestible; and it is very probable they will continue to call it a "*mysterious* calamity," so long as they hold of their present opinion. From observation and inquiry I am fully satisfied that rust on wheat is a natural and not a "mysterious" result—an effect following certainly from a known cause—*a moist atmosphere* and *a hot sun*, at a particular crisis. These two causes create a vigorous sap, which rushes rather than flows to the head of the plant; the kernel is filled to its utmost tension, not with rich *chyle*, but limpid sap; every vesicle swollen, the article can contain no more—it bursts, the sap exudes, turns brown in drying, and is then—*rust*. Hence, I conclude that the shrunk or shrivelled kernel owes its leanness to the bursting of the cuticle, which prevents the proper nutriment from reaching it.

I premise that this theory meets the difficulties which you seem to admit headed you, in accounting for the strangeness of the case you report, and which you term "mysterious." "The wheat was on dry gravelly land, a side hill, it was sparse, small stem and leaf," open to the direct rays of the sun upon the soil, and "is nearly destroyed," while that on the intervale ground, standing tall and thick, escaped.

Now I think it is evident, that the warm hill side land, "thin crop and small growth," would feel the force of the sun's rays in a three-fold degree, compared with the intervale "thickly covered;" and that the rush of sap in such weather as described, would be felt by the wheat on the hill side, in about the same ratio.

Observing farmers, familiar with the wheat crop, know that previous to the appearing of the rust spots the scarf-skin is split, and several have assured me that the *click* or noise of bursting is distinctly heard when they visit the wheat field at this critical juncture. I state another fact to sustain my theory: A farmer of my acquaintance had a fine field of spring wheat, the soil was of uniform quality, and the exposure the same, it looked well; upon about six rods he had early spread a good coat of straw, which protected it from the direct rays of the sun,—the soil was common sandy loam, not rich, and the wheat did not stand thick. Warm wet weather came on, frequent showers and sunshine, and the crop became badly rusted, with the exception of the piece which had the straw top-dressing, *this wholly escaped.* The reason seems very obvious—the sun had less power upon that piece, the ground of course was less heated, and there was consequently a less flow of sap.

Once more and I submit the case. If *rust* be *fungi*, please account for the fact of its seeds filling the atmosphere at this juncture, and its discrimination in selecting, lodging, and growing on a particular part of the wheat stalk, usually a small distance below the head, (mauger all the efforts of the rain to wash it off,) instead of every part of the stalk. Upon the theory I advocate, that rust is the inspissated juice which has flowed from the wound and dried upon the stalk, it is easy to account for this portion of the stalk being rusted, as here is the bursted scarf-skin, and here runs to waste not only the surplus of sap, but the richer matter or chyle which forms the kernel.

I hope many farmers will try the *straw remedy* next year on a portion of their wheat fields, and report to you the result. J. H.

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 1846.

The Potato Disease.—A Remedy.

Mr. Editor:—Although the *cause* of the potato disease has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, yet if there is a remedy or preventive, it is important that it should be known. At our County Fair, in October last, I was surprized to see a neighbor of mine bringing in a basket of as fine Mercer potatoes as I ever saw. I said to him, "Neighbor H., how did you procure such fine potatoes?—mine were almost an entire failure." His reply was, "I cultivated them scientifically."

Some time afterwards I called on my neighbor, reminded him of his statement, and asked him to explain. His reply was, in substance, as follows:

The soil on which the potatoes grew, was a sandy loam—has been under cultivation twenty-five years, but never had a load of manure, (barn-yard manure,) applied to it at all. The crop of 1844 was wheat. In the spring of 1845 the land was plowed once only, about 4 inches in depth—furrowed out 3½ feet apart—potatoes cut small,

and dropped in the furrows 2½ to 3 feet apart; 12 bushels of seed planted on the acre. Before the potatoes were covered, a handful of a compound was thrown upon the seed. The compound or mixture was as follows: Leached ashes, 25 bushels; plaster, 5 bushels; quick lime, 5 bushels—well mixed together. The after culture was only ordinary. They were dug about the 15th of September, carried into the cellar, and put in bins as usual, except what were sold in the field. About the first inst., he told me that not a single diseased potatoe had at any time been found.

In looking over some 30 or 40 articles on this subject, in the various agricultural papers before me, I have not found that any have used the foregoing remedy. To be sure some have used lime—others have used plaster—and others still have used ashes, or at least planted potatoes where a log heap had been burned. The evil referred to is a serious one; and if the aforementioned composition, thrown upon the potatoes before being covered, will prevent the evil on a dry, sandy loam soil, then *I* shall escape It hereafter. The crop alluded to above, took the first premium—though I do not recollect exactly the number of bushels. Yours truly,

Lockport, Feb., 1846. NIAGARA.

NOTE.—We regret that the above article, which we intended to publish in our April number, was mislaid. It is interesting and important, even at this time. If "Niagara" has also tried the same experiment, we should be pleased to learn the result—and promise that his favor shall not be delayed in like manner as above.—[ED.

Information Respectfully Desired.

As Chairman of a Committee, appointed at the meeting of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Convention, at New York, in October last, "to collect information," the undersigned respectfully requests the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clabs in the United States, to address to him a note, stating the locality of the Society, and the names of the President and Secretary.

The list, when completed, will be printed, and a copy sent to each Secretary. The object is to establish the means of correspondence, and interchange of information and views, for the better protection of the rights, and more efficient improvement of the practice, of agriculture.

Agricultural and other editors are respectfully requested to give this one insertion. There are nearly 600 such societies and Clubs in Great Britain, all well known to, and in correspondence with each other.

J. S. SKINNER, New York.

THE finer the seed to be sown, the finer should be the soil in which it is placed. The earth must come in contact with the seed.

Bees and Bee-Hives.

MR. EDITOR:—The Bee Culture, which has been so long neglected in this as well as most other counties in our State, appears to have received a new impetus from recent discoveries—judging from the attention that the subject is now attracting. Certain it is that if farmers and bee men could be successful in the management of bees for any considerable length of time, there cannot be found any more profitable branch of rural occupation. But bee men have learned from sad experience that the old fashioned box hives are better than the "bee houses," expensive "bee palaces," and all the patent hives hitherto in general use (which, by the bye, are no improvements in reality,) put together—provided that the old comb be broken out of them every year or two. This process, I am aware, is a dangerous one, not only to the bees, but to the operator; but I am satisfied from long observation, and the experience of bee culturists generally confirms the remark, that bees cannot live and hatch young swarms in the same set of cells for more than one season without each subsequent swarm becoming more feeble or smaller than the previous one, owing to their not having been fully developed in the cells, or part of them not hatching out at all.

These remarks are made because I discover by the papers here that a new hive, called "Kelsey's Alternating Bee-Hive," patented recently, is now offered to the public, which, it is claimed, embraces great advantages over all others now before the public, and to be founded upon entirely new principles, by means of which swarms can be preserved and increased *ad infinitum*.

Now I am one of those who wish to be satisfied before I praise or condemn anything, and I really wish that some of your subscribers or correspondents who may be acquainted with these hives, or the success that has attended their use wherever it may be, (in Yates co. I think the advertisement says,) will inform the farmers of this county, through your columns, of the practical results and management of bees in them, and wherein their principles are entirely new or worthy of attention.

There are so many humbugs and failures in bee-hives now in use, that these hives, if any better, should be adopted, and if not the farmers should not be cheated and induced to buy them. Farmers want no fancy hives;—they want good simple and cheap *stock hives*, such as will be easy of management and control, and will be in some way a preventive to the ravages of the bee-moth. Let us understand what we buy from practical men who know something in regard to the subject. Respectfully yours,

AN APIARIAN.

Salina, Onondaga Co., July, 1846.

HE that rewards the deserving makes himself one of the number.

The Hessian Fly. (CECIDOMYIA DESTRUCTOR.)

THIS is one of the most destructive insects in this country. It has a black head, chest & wings, and a brownish body. Two generations are often, if not always, produced in a year; the first in spring, the second in September. The females lay their eggs on the leaves of young wheat, which hatch in a few days, and the worm descends between the outer covering and inner part of the stem, down to the earth. It is there changed into a gnat of the size and something of the appearance of a flax-seed, as represented at letter *a* in the accompanying illustration. Here the fall generation remain till spring when they are transformed into winged insects. The grubs destroy the plant by sucking its juices, and robbing it of its proper nutriment. The letter *b* is a drawing of this insect.

The *Wheat Midge or Fly*, (*Cecidomia Tritici*,) fig. *a*, is a severe pest in many sections. It is smaller than the Hessian fly, of a yellow color, with clear wings. They are seen in June when the wheat is in blossom, and the eggs are deposited at dusk in the scales of the chaff. The maggots are of a yellow color, changing to a brown. They eat the young kernel as it is forming. *g* represents one of these worms magnified. The maggots fall to the ground, enter it, and change into chrysales, and come forth perfect insects in the spring.

Unfortunately, we know of no reliable preventives of the injuries that annually occur from these flies. The wheat growers in the vicinity of the residence of the editor, sow late and feed close with sheep to destroy the nits deposited in the fall by the Hessian fly; and some have tried burning sulphur, at evening, on the windward side of wheat fields, in order to drive off the wheat midge.

To Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received during the past month from L., A. H., Isaac Cushman, J. H., Eli Dickinson, S. W., Joseph Pennington, D. A. Ogden, Jason Smith, S. F. S., Reed Burritt, A. Dorsey, H., C.

BOOKS, pamphlets, &c., bave been received from various sources. They will be noticed hereafter.

THE engraving of "Ide's Patent Wheel Cultivator," intended for this number, is not yet completed. We shall endeavor to give it, with a description, next month.

State Fair at Auburn.

WE hope to see the farmers in Western New York turn out in their strength, and with their best articles for exhibition, to attend this annual, and truly useful RURAL JUBILEE. The agricultural reputation of this portion of the State is involved in the matter of making the exhibition creditable to the skill and industry of the tillers of its excellent soil.

Although the season has not been so favorable as we could wish, still we doubt not the display will be large, beautiful, and most interesting.—All should attend who can make it convenient to do so. The good people of Auburn, and the worthy President of the Society, Mr. SHERWOOD, will look well to the point of providing ample accommodations, and at fair prices.

American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

THE number for July, August, and September of this useful Quarterly is before us. It contains many valuable communications and editorial articles. Our friend H. S. RANDALL, Esq., of Cortland, gives a graphic and interesting sketch of an "Agricultural and Geological trip to Carbondale," during which he entered the coal mines, and collected many specimens of fossil plants. If Mr. R. has any duplicates, we hope he will not forget the geological cabinet now forming in connection with the Western New York Agricultural School.

The price of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture has been reduced to $2 a year. Published by Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street, New York.

Bloody Milk.

MR. WILDMAN of Castile, says:—

"I wish to ask of you, or some of your correspondents, what I can do for a likely young cow I have that came in last spring, and has given bloody milk for the last two or three weeks. I have had recommended garget root and nitre, both of which I have tried, and see no good result. I still continue to milk her, and feed it to the hogs, in hopes that there is something I can do for her that will restore her milk, as she is of a superior breed which I wish to keep on my farm."

Blood in milk arises from the rupture of blood vessels in the lacteal gland, where the milk is secreted from arterial blood. One has to rely mostly on Nature to heal the bleeding vessels. Quack nostrums can do but little good at best, and may injure the general health of a valuable cow. Milk very gently three times a day, and wash the bag in cold water, made colder by the solution of a little salt. The object of frequent milking is to avoid the great distension of the vessels in the gland, and their liability to bleed; while the application of cold water will serve, like applying it to the forehead or back of the neck to check bleeding at the nose, to contract the open mouths of the capillaries which exude blood into the milk.

Cook's Patent Reaping Machine.

The above engraving represents a Reaping Machine recently invented and patented by Mr. Andrew J. Cook, of Delphi, Ind. We know nothing of the Machine, except from a hand-bill sent us by Mr. Cook, and can therefore express no opinion as to its merits.

In his advertisement Mr. C. says—"The machine is capable (with the assistance of a boy and two horses,) to perform the labor of eight or ten good cradlers, and in a style too, not to be excelled by the best of reapers. It not only cuts the grain enough cleaner than the cradler to pay the expense of harvesting, but it leaves it in a much better condition for binding than though it were raked after the cradle. It is susceptible of being altered to cut the stubble of various heights, to suit the height of the grain. Where it is smooth, it can cut within four inches of the ground, if required. For grain that is very heavy or very tall, the machine may be raised to cut the stubble as high as fifteen inches from the ground. It being thus arranged, it is capable of harvesting Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buck-Wheat, Flax, Hemp, and other small grain, with much greater facility than the usual way of harvesting."

Inquiries.

Editor Gen. Farmer:—I wish to inquire relative to the best method of applying unleached ashes to wheat. If sown, the best time and quantity per acre?—or, if applied to the land before seeding? Also, how much to the acre, and time of application?

Also should like to know the prices of farming implements that are advertised or noticed; or rather, when you notice or advertise, it would be highly gratifying to us of the west to have the price of such implements affixed. I do not know but that you affix the cost to all that you are allowed—if so, I beg pardon for the suggestion.—If in your power I should like to know the cost of the best seed sower.

I have been a subscriber to your very valuable paper but a short time, (with a club from Spring Arbor,) and think the worth of each number equal to the cost of a volume.

The wheat crop in this section has been materially injured by the frost—one quarter at least. The harvest commenced the first of July, being from ten to fifteen days earlier than usual.

I notice communications in the Farmer relative to besmearing sheep with lard, oil, &c. &c. I should like to know for what purpose it is done.

P. S. I have this season found in the straw of wheat a small yellow worm—most generally in the first joint—but sometimes in the second. The berry did not appear to be affected by it.—Can you give any information respecting it?

Yours, &c., Isaac Cushman.

Concord, Mich., Aug. 3, 1846.

Remarks.—We shall give an article on the subject of using and applying unleached ashes, in our next or a future number, which will fully answer your inquiries. The price of the best seed sower, in this section, (Seymour's,) is $45. It is for sale in this city, as will be seen by reference to our advertising pages. We generally give the prices of all agricultural implements that we notice or advertise, if permitted. Relative to smearing sheep, see articles by 'Observer' and 'Reed Burritt,' in this and August numbers.

Mildew.

This substance which attacks the leaves of the hop, grapevine, pea wheat, grass, fruit trees, and other vegetables, is now regarded as a distinct race of parasitic plants. One of the commonest forms of the white mildew that covers leaves is that of the *Aspergillus*, (Fig. 1:) *a*, is the plant enlarged. The mildew of roots, which destroys potatoes, &c., is usually the *Rhizoctonia*, (Fig. 2.)

Remedies.—Charcoal, ashes, salt, and lime, have all been used successfully as preventives on land much subjected to this calamity. They are sown broadcast.

Experiment in Wheat Culture.

BY SAMUEL DAVIDSON, GREECE.

Secretary of N. Y. State Ag. Society:

SIR—Since the organization of the State Agricultural Society, (as well as county societies,) experiments in that profession have been numerous, and I hope they will redound in much practical good to the agricultural community; and as I have been one of that class of experimentalists, I will take the liberty to give you a few details of one of my own on a field of wheat I harvested last July.

About the middle of June, 1844, I finished breaking up a field containing nine acres, (chained;) harrowed the same about the middle of July, and about four weeks after dragging, I cross plowed the same; after plowing, I harrowed it again, and on the 10th of September I finished plowing the third and last time; after which, I divided the field into six parcels, of which the following is a diagram, and treated as hereinafter mentioned.

No. 6 contains 380 square rods. 106 bushels and 14 pounds. Part flint, and part bearded Tuscany.	No. 3 contains 153 square rods. 30 bushels 47 pounds. All flint.	No. 2. contains 256 square rods. 42 bushels 32 pounds. All flint.
No. 5 contains 315 square rods. 77 bushels. All bearded Tuscany	No 4. contains 126 square rods. 21 bushels 20 pounds. All flint.	No. 1. contains 210 square rods. 37 bushels 20 pounds. Part flint and part bearded Tuscany.

No. 1. Sowed as above prepared.

No. 2. I put on sixteen bushels of horn shavings.

No. 3. I put ten bushels of horn shavings and and fifty bushels of leached ashes.

No. 4. I put fifty bushels of leached ashes.

No. 5. I put one hundred bushels of leached ashes and one barrel of salt; and on

No. 6. I put one hundred bushels of leached ashes, one barrel of salt, and twenty bushels of horn shavings. The above were all applied to the ground before the wheat was sowed.

On the 19th of September I sowed my wheat, which was all well brined and limed, and all harrowed the day it was sowed; and on the seventh day of July last, I commenced harvesting the above, (which was fully ripe for the sickle,) and in harvesting, putting in the barn, threshing, measuring, and weighing, the several parcels were kept separate—and the product of each piece is set in its proper place in the above diagram.

The whole expense of salt, ashes, and horn shavings, was eight dollars and forty-five cents, on the ground; two days' work with a team, in spreading the ashes, three dollars—which was done with a shovel, and out of the cart; one day sowing the salt and horn shavings, seventy-five cents. The whole amount of extra expense (from the usual course of fallowing without manure,) does not exceed twelve dollars and twenty-five cents.

The two varieties of wheat, the flint and bearded Tuscany, as marked in the diagram, weighed as follows: Flint 64 pounds to the bushel, and Tuscany 66 pounds.

As much has been said in agricultural journals about guano, and its fertilizing properties, ascertained from analysis, I have come to the conclusion that every farmer may make some tons a year of an equal fertilizer, and at a trifling expense per ton, compared to guano.

Within the last twelve months, I have prepared and applied several tons, with satisfactory results. One instance I will here state, after telling the manner of preparing the above mentioned substitute.

To one barrel of human urine, I add six pounds of sulphate of magnesia; after dissolving the salts, I mix this with as much dry gypsum as will form a mass about the consistency of leached ashes; of this I apply three bushels per acre, to grass or plowed land.

On the first of May last I commenced plastering with dry plaster a field of six acres, (old meadow;) on the first acre I put three bushels of dry plaster; the next two acres I put the above preparation three bushels per acre; on the balance of the field I put dry plaster, three bushels per acre; I then turned the sward over and prepared it with the harrow for corn, and planted it. When the corn came up, I put dry plaster over the whole alike, and tilled it all alike. The last of September I chained off an acre of that which had the compound on, and another beside it of equal quality of soil, and each were husked separate; the first yield was one hundred and twenty-two bushels, and the other ninety. So my thirty-two bushels did not cost to exceed one cent per bushel.

Greece, Monroe co., N. Y.

DROUTH.—The southern portion of Monroe, and a part of Livingston county have suffered very severely from a lack of rain, in the months of July and August. Potatoes and corn have been much injured, and will not average more than half crops. The dry weather has greatly favored the multiplication of insects, such as grasshoppers, bugs, ants, worms, flies, &c., which have eaten, and otherwise destroyed crops to a vast amount. Misfortunes of this kind seem to be without remedy.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

Fair to be held in Rochester, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 15 and 16.

At a meeting of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, held on the 11th of August, 1846, it was voted to hold the next Annual Fair and Cattle Show in Rochester, on the 15th and 16th days of October ensuing.

The Awarding Committees on the Premium List* were appointed as follows:

CATTLE.

Class I.—*Thorough-bred Durhams, Herefords, Devons, and Ayrshires.*—Thos. Weddle, Rochester; Allen Frost, Brighton; Gideon Ramsdell, Perrinton.

Class II.—*Native or Grade; Bulls, Steers, and Fat Cattle.*—Samuel Miller, Penfield; Thos. H. Hyatt, Rochester; John Row, Riga.

Class III.—*Native or Grade; Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and Heifers.*—Wells Springer, Henrietta; Wm. R. Booth, Gates; Sylvester Tracy, Penfield.

STUD AND MATCHED HORSES.

Gen. Theron Brown, Wheatland; Oliver Culver, Brighton; Henry Paddock, Penfield.

MARES AND COLTS.

Jirah Blackmir, Wheatland; Joseph Christopher, Brighton; Joseph S. Huxford, Riga.

SHEEP.—*Long or Coarse Wooled.*

Mattathias Garritt, Gates; Gen. R. Harmon, Wheatland; Wm. C. Cornell, Henrietta.

SHEEP.—*Fine Wooled.*

Ashbel A. Hosmer, Riga; Romanta Hart, Brighton; Caleb K. Hobbie, Irondequoit; Mr. Robinson, Chili; Robert Staples, Sweden.

SWINE.

S. P. Gould, Brighton; Elihu Kirby, Henritta; Mills Landon, Ogden.

FIELD CROPS.

John H. Robinson, Henrietta; F. P. Root, Sweden; C. F. Crosman, Brighton.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Alfred Fitch, Riga; H. N. Langworthy, Irondequoit; Elisha Harmon, Wheatland.

HONEY AND SUGAR.

Geo. C. Latta, Greece; Oliver Harroun, Ogden; Asa Adams, Riga.

HORTICULTURAL.

L. B. Langworthy, Rochester; Asa Rowe, Sweden; J. W. Bissell, Brighton.

NON ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Geo. L. Beckwith, Henrietta; Hall Colby, Greece; B. Wing, Irondequoit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Wm. Otis, Gates; Roswell Hart, Brighton; B. F. Smith, Rochester.

PLOWING MATCH.

Elisha Harmon, Wheatland; John H. Robinson, Henrietta; Dennis Church, Riga.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

James H. Watts, D. D. T. Moore, Rochester; H. S. Potter, Pittsford.

Ladies.—Mrs. F. P. Root, Sweden; Mrs. H. S. Potter, Pittsford; Mrs. Dr. Brown, Rochester.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR FAIR.

Jas. P. Fogg, D. D. T. Moore, Jas. H. Watts, Wm. Buell, J. W. Bissell, Nathaniel Hayward.

* The Premium List was published in the May number of the Farmer. In addition to the List then published, the Society, at its recent meeting, determined to offer the same premiums on *Fruits and Vegetables* as were offered last year, as follows:

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

For the best 12 varieties of apples, 3 of each,.....$2 00
Second best, do.,.....vol. Transactions.
Third best, do.,.....two vols. Genesee Farmer.
For the best dozen pears, plums, peaches, and quinces, 1 00
For the best new seedling apple, pear, and peach, each,.....vol. Transactions.
For the best sample of grapes ripened in the open air, 2 00
Second best, do.,.....vol. Transactions.
Third best, do.,.....two vols. Genesee Farmer.
For the best two each, of musk melons, water melons, pumpkins, squashes, and egg plants,..... 1 00
For the best two heads each, of cauliflower and brocoli, 1 00
Best six each, of beets, carrots, parsneps, turneps, salsify, celery, cabbages, onions, and tomatoes, each kind,..... 1 00

Washing Clothes.

Mr. Editor:—I read in your paper a desire to hear from the Ladies—farmer's wives, I mean. I have lately found a new way of Washing, which I think is a great help, although I never saw it in print. It consists in using turpentine.

My mode of using it is, to take the men's week shirts Sunday evening, and put them into cold water to soak until morning, when I place them in a chaldron kettle, with a good suds, and add the turpentine, and set them a boiling till after breakfast, say one hour. I then take them into a barrel and pound them hard; rub them on a wash-board, soap them, and lay them by till their time comes to boil again, and spread them on the grass. I use two table-spoons full of turpentine to three or four pails of water. Mary P.

Batavia, June 21, 1846.

The Editor is indebted to Mrs. Samuel Davidson of Greece, for the following recipe:

Take 2 gallons soft soap; a like quantity of rain water; 2 lbs. sal. soda, and 1 tea-cup full spirit of turpentine: beat them well together.—For suds use 1 tea-cup full of the above compound to a pailful of rain-water, and boil from 15 to 25 minutes, when it is ready for use. This preparation is said to save half the ordinary labor of washing clothes.

Western New York Agricultural School.

The Proprietors of this Institution have pleasure in announcing to its friends and the public that its second term will commence, under the most favorable auspices, on the 20th of September next. The year is divided into four quarters of 11 weeks each, but no extra charge will be made to permanent pupils staying a year, for board and tuition during vacations, if they remain at the School.

The studies persued are Chemistry with the practical analysis of soils, fertilizers, &c.; Geology, Botany, Comparative Anatomy with dissections, Physiology, Natural History, Book Keeping, Surveying, Practical Farming and Gardening, beside the study of the Languages and Mathematics, as usually taught in colleges. The undersigned have secured the services of Mr. R. K. Sanford, of Fulton, a gentleman of high mathematical and literary attainments, to aid them in the Literary Departments of the School.—They have also a Primary Department for giving lessons in all branches of a good English Education. Whatever pursuit the student may wish to follow in after life, it is the purpose of those having charge of this Institution, to qualify him for its duties, to the extent of a thorough, practical education, embraciug a liberal range of the Natural Sciences.

When the weather is suitable for out door work, pupils will labor from one to two hours a day, receive instruction in rural affairs. Strict attention will pe paid to their morals. They will board in the family of the Principal, and attend church with the same.

Terms $25 a quarter, or $100 per annum including board, washing, tuition, lights, and firewood.

DANIEL LEE,
RAWSON HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, Aug. 25, 1846.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

Fine Summer Pears.

We give below figures of four very fine varieties of Summer Pears, which we have tested fully, and recommend with confidence to those embarking in the culture of this delicious fruit. The figures are from specimens of this season's growth, and the notes accompanying were made as the fruit ripened.

The culture of the Pear is but beginning to receive due attention, throughout a great portion of the country. Only in a few of our best gardens a good early pear is to be found; rarely any appear in our markets, indeed, we may say. The one is the "Summer Bell," an inferior coarse variety, which we hope will soon be supplanted by the really delicious sorts, among which are the following:

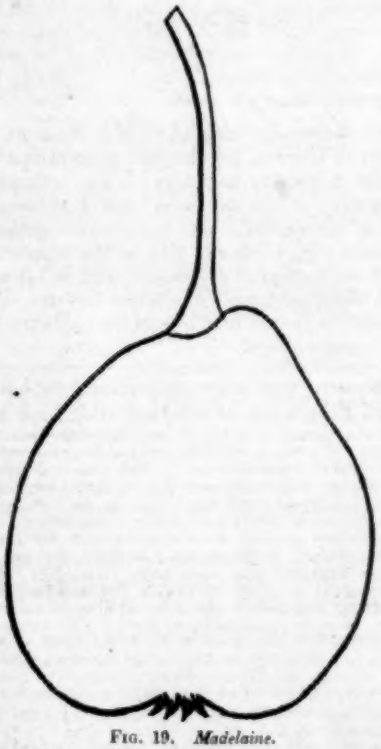


Fig. 19. *Madelaine.*

Madelaine—(Fig. 19.)—This is an unsurpassed early variety, ripening from the 20th to the end of July. Fruit about medium size; regular top shaped, with a little knob on one side at the base of the stalk. Stalk 1½ to 2 inches long, stout, and usually curved. Eye nearly even with the surface of the fruit. Skin pale green, assuming a shade of lemon color when fully ripe—with frequently a slight tinge of red on the sunny side. Flesh white, delicate, melting, and sweet, with abundance of fine flavored juice. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, with rich, glossy, flat leaves.

It succeeds equally well on the quince and the pear stock. This season we had a young tree, only two years planted out and four years old, that produced a fine crop. The fruit hung in clusters of 4 to 6 full, well grown specimens in each. Mr. J. M. Whitney of this city, has a fine standard tree which has been bearing for many years, and produces, annually, abundant crops.

Skinless—(Fig. 20.)—This is an excellent variety ripening with us about the first of August, immediately after the Madelaine. Fruit medium, or rather below medium size; regular pyriform shape—obtuse, and generally somewhat wrinkled at the base of the stem. Stalk slender and about 1½ to 1¾ inches long. Calyx pretty large, and open nearly even with the surface.—Skin very thin, pale green, becoming light yellow at maturity, with a sprinkling of dull red spots on one side.—Flesh white, juicy, melting, and fine flavored.

Sanspeau or Skinless. Fig. 20.

The tree is a rapid, handsome grower, vigorous and erect, with rich shining foliage. The fruit is produced in fine clusters. The specimens before us are from a standard tree some 7 years old. We have not yet tested it on the quince, but think it will succeed well.

Belle de Bruxelles, or *Belle d'Aout.*—(Fig. 21.)—This is every way a splendid fruit—as yet quite scarce in this country—ripening with us from the 10th to the last of August. Large, pyriform, quite broad at the base and tapering regularly into the base of the stem, where it is usually a little wrinkled. Stalk an inch and a half to 2 inches long, stout and curved, with generally a flesh knob on the extremity next the tree. Calyx quite open, even with the surface. Skin rich yellow at maturity, covered with small green specks and a tinge of red on the exposed

side. Flesh white, fine grained, melting, juicy, sweet, and fine flavored. The tree is a very rapid, strong grower; it bears early, and the most abundant crops, particularly on the quince. The specimens before us are from a tree only 3 years old on the quince, about 5 feet high. It bore this season some 60 specimens, and at the same time made shoots 3 feet long now. All in all we consider this the finest variety we have of its season.

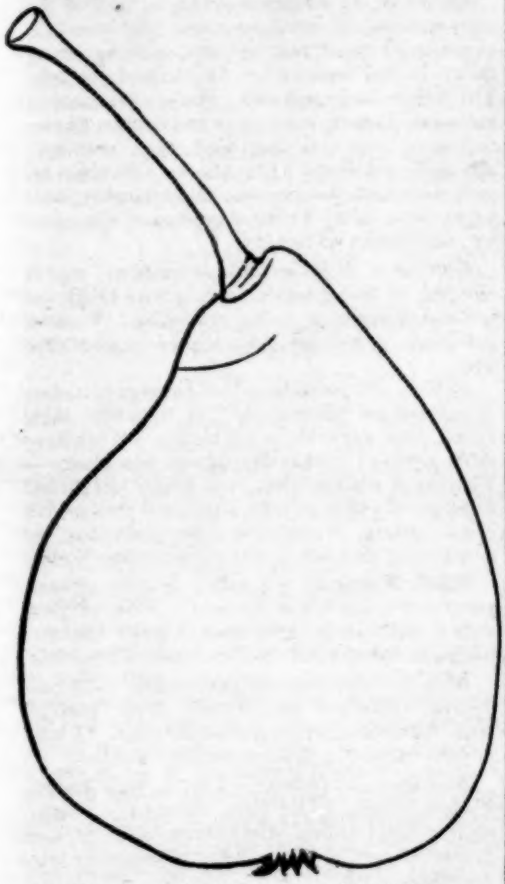


Fig. 21. *Belle de Bruxelles, or Belle d'Aout.*

Dearborn's Seedling—(Fig. 22.)—This fine fruit has already acquired an extensive popularity among pear growers. It is an American fruit, originated in Massachusetts, in the garden of Gen. Dearborn, one of the early supporters and once President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Fruit rather below medium size; form very regular, top shaped or turbinate. Stalk about an inch long, rather stout, set in a slight hollow. Calyx open in a shallow basin, slightly furrowed. Skin pale green, very smooth, becoming yellowish at maturity, and sprinkled with minute dots—generally a little russet around the base of the stem. Flesh white, melting, with abundance of high flavored juice. The tree is a rapid upright grower, and is a great bearer as a standard.—We picked a fine basket of fruit from a graft, inserted on a large tree 3 years ago.

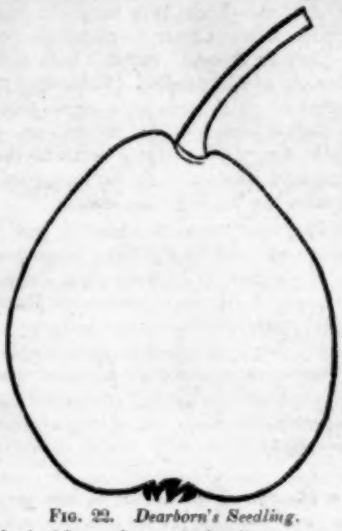


Fig. 22. *Dearborn's Seedling.*

It grows well on the quince, but we have not yet had it bear. Mr. Downing says—"It bears the most abundant crops in every soil, and is one of the most desirable early varieties."

Acknowledgments.

We have received from Mr. A. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa., specimens of the fruit and some scions of what he calls the "Mumford" apple, "named after the individual on whose farm it originated." The specimens are over ripe, and somewhat cracked and bruised by carriage so that their flavor and appearance are changed; but, we are sure they are the "Sweet Bough," a fine apple extensively cultivated here. The scions were dried up. If they had been wrapped in a little damp moss, they would have reached us in good condition. A scion cannot absorb moisture at the end, from a potato, to keep it fresh an hour, at this season.

From Mr. Zera Burr of Perrinton, beautiful specimens of "Summer Vergalieu" Pear. This is a fine fruit, and said to have originated here in the West, but we doubt it. We think it is identical with the "Doyenne d'Ete" of the French, though it seems to ripen sooner—at any rate it is a delicious Pear, and quite Doyenne in its appearance.

Also—samples of two very nice early seedling Peaches, "Slocum" and "Arnold," originated in Perrinton, near Mr. Burr's. They are both white fleshed, juicy, pleasant peaches, nearly equal in quality to the Early Purple, and ripening about the same season. What we want here, most of all, is a *good* Peach that will ripen about the 1st of August. The "Tillotson" is said to ripen then, but we think it does not so soon. Will some one who has it bearing inform us precisely?

From Mr. J. S. Mott of Williamson, specimens of what he calls the "Barrel" apple, but which we believe to be the Porter. If Mr. Mott will be kind enough to send us riper specimens, we will be better able to determine.

Watermelons.

Very fine Spanish Watermelons, well ripened, were brought in on the 7th August, by Mr. H. N. Langworthy, of Irondequoit. Mr. L. has a grand bed of melons, which we saw a short time ago.

Imperial Watermelon.—Splendid specimens were presented by Mr. Donnellan, of Greece, on the 20th of August.—This is the finest of all watermelons we have ever seen, and are grown by Mr. Donnellan in the greatest perfection. We may add that Mr. D. grows the finest vegetables that come to our markets, and they are always secured by connoisseurs.

Notice of Cherries.

(*Continued from our last.*)

American Amber.—This is a beautiful and wonderfully productive Cherry—roundish, of medium size, amber ground, mottled with red. The flesh is tender and agreeable. It belongs to the Heart cherries. The tree is a rapid, fine, lofty grower, rather irregular in its outline.—We esteem this cherry very highly—ripens latter end of June and beginning of July—picked the last of ours on the 3d July this season.

Gridley.—This is an enormous bearer, and is one of the firmest and best for carrying to market that we know of—hence, it is sometimes called the "Apple Cherry." It is a native of Massachusetts—fruit roundish—not quite so large as the Black Heart. Skin dark brown—black when fully ripe. Flesh purple colored, pleasant and high flavored. Ours were ripe this season during the 2d and 3d weeks of July. It belongs to the Heart cherries, and is a very rapid, upright grower.

Sparhawk's Honey.—This is one of the very finest late cherries, ripening the 2d and 3d weeks of July. Size medium; roundish form, and a beautiful amber red color all over. The skin is very thin, and the flesh delicate and sweet. The tree is a splendid grower, with a conical head, and fine, large, rich looking foilage. To our taste, no other sweet cherry is superior to this.

Belle Magnifique.—A very large and beautiful French cherry; roundish, light red, juicy and acid; very valuable for cooking and preserving. Ripe with us about the last of July, and hangs a long time on the tree. Mr. Downing classes it with the Morellos, but we think it more properly belongs to the Dukes. It is similar in growth to the Belle de Choisy, but somewhat stronger.

Carnation.—This is a beautiful and valuable late cherry, ripening the latter end of July.—Form round; color yellowish ground, mottled with red. Flesh tender, abounding with a sprightly acid juice. Like the preceding one it hangs long on the tree, and is not annoyed by the birds. Fine for cooking and preserving, and relished by many for the dessert, when fully ripe. The tree is low and spreading, but vigorous and hardy.

Morello.—There are several sorts of Morello, but the finest of all, and indeed the only one we have seen worthy of cultivation, is what is known as the "Large English Morello." This is really a splendid fruit—large as a May Duke, roundish, dark purple color, nearly black. Tender, and abounding with rich purple juice. Valuable for cooking and preserving, pleasant eaten from the tree when fully ripe. Ripens latter end of July and part of August.

This variety is yet quite scarce in this country. The finest crop of cherries we have seen this season, was on trees of this variety, in the gardens of Mr. Arnold and Mr. Jas. H. Watts, of this city. Specimens from the latter gentleman were exhibited, in good condition, Aug. 20th. This cherry should be in all collections, large or small.

Notice of Choice Hardy Roses.

(*Continued from our last.*)

CLIMBING ROSES, FOR COVERING PILLARS, ARBORS, &c.

Queen of the Prairies.—This is one of the very finest of all climbing roses. Its growth is exceedingly rapid and vigorous, making strong shoots in one season 12 to 15 feet and upwards. The foliage large and rich; flowers produced in immense clusters, very large and double, of perfect form, and rich deep pink color, with now and again a delicate white stripe. This is a superb American production, and is already, as it ought to be, in all the finest gardens of this country, and indeed of Europe.

Baltimore Belle.—This is another superb climber, of the Prairie class; grows nearly as fast and as vigorous as the preceding. Flowers pale blush, or rose color—produced in great clusters.

Felicite Perpetuelle.—This belongs to a class designated as "Evergreen," as they hold their foliage until very late in the season. It is a very rapid grower; foliage deep green and glossy.—Flowers of medium size, very double and perfect in form, of a pale delicate blush, and produced in great clusters. It requires slight protection, but is worthy of this care as it is a most exquisite rose.

Blush Boursault.—A most vigorous grower, very hardy, and a fine bloomer. Flowers blush with a pink centre, produced in large clusters; begins to bloom early, and continues a long time.

Maheka.—Growth and habit similar to the preceding. Flowers semi-double, deep purplish pink, with white centre and white veins. A most profuse bloomer; flourishes every where.

Michigan, or Detroit —This is well known. Flowers single, bright pink, changeable; hardy, of very rapid growth, and blooms in the greatest profusion—and that, too, when the summer roses are gone.

Ayrshire Roses.—The Blush, White, Pink, and Crimson Ayrshires are all fine hardy climbers, and have pretty small, delicate flowers.—They grow from 10 to 15 feet in a season, and will creep over and cover any disagreeable object in a garden or else where with wonderful rapidity.

Dry weather, and swarms of Grass-hoppers, have together completely ruined all our flowers. Not only the buds, but the very leaves are eaten off our fine Dahlias. It is too vexatious, but it can't be helped. It will be unfortunate for the exhibitions. We hope it is not so in many other places.

Fruit Trees—Budding and Grafting.

As it is the season, Mr. Editor, when fruit trees are usually inoculated, I beg leave to say a word or two on the subject of budding. It is so generally said that grafting should be done in the spring, and budding in the summer, that most persons suppose that neither can be done to any good purpose at any other time. I am satisfied, however, from experience, that this is a mistake, and that both can be done successfully, either in the spring or summer, and that whenever the trees are in a fit condition for budding they are also so for grafting. In the spring the buds should be taken from scions cut early, and as there is no foot-stalk of the leaf to take hold of, in inserting the bud, the slice of wood should be made longer above the bud, say three quarters of an inch, by which the bud may be pushed into place, and a part of it then cut off.

When scions are cut in July or August, for grafting, the upper part of the leaf should immediately be cut off, leaving the stem; and, if they are not to be put in the same day, the lower part of the scion should be inserted in a potato to keep it damp. Where grafts can be got in the neighborhood, August is quite as safe a time to insert them as in the spring, and there is less danger of the scions being spoiled by improper methods of preserving them. I have a pear tree in my orchard in which I put ten or twelve buds this spring of the Virgalieu Pear, budding the branches about half way from the tree, and cutting off the limb as soon as the bud had taken; the growth has been very good, and each bud averages now over a foot in length.

Watering.—While speaking of fruit trees, I would say an additional word about the right time to water those that have been transplanted.—Many persons lose their trees by an indiscreet pouring on of water in the morning and evening, during the hot season. From the little attention I have given to the subject, I would suggest as the best time to water trees, that it should be done when it rains. It may seem at first like carrying coals to New Castle to do this; yet it works well in practice, and is probably not wrong in theory. It is a very heavy shower when there falls an inch of rain, and most frequently showers produce but a quarter of an inch, which is quite inadequate to reach the roots of a tree.—Now, if a sufficient quantity of well rotted manure is mixed with the ground at the planting of a tree, it will keep the earth from packing, and the soil will absorb three or four buckets full of water almost as fast as they can be poured on. This, if done when it rains, and when the best kind of water for the purpose can so easily be obtained, will last a tree for some time, generally longer than the interval between rainy days in the summer season. Any person who has watered a newly transplanted tree or shrub, when the hot sun has shone upon the ground immediately afterwards, must have perceived the bad effects of doing so. By watering during a shower you avoid this, and the top of the tree being wet by the rain and moisture of the air, the flow of sap is increased and the watering of the roots comes at the right time to be of service to the tree.

Our crops here this season, of every kind, are remarkably good, both in the field and garden.

Truly yours, A. H.

Meadville, Pa., July 28, 1846.

Blight in the Pear Tree.

In an article on this subject, in the Aug. No. of the Horticulturist, Mr. Downing suggests, as a preventive to the "frozen sap blight," to *whitewash the stems and principal branches of all valuable Pear Trees in the autumn, after the leaves have fallen.* It appears quite reasonable that a coat of whitewash may in some degree prevent that form of blight, induced by sudden freezing and thawing in winter. The "insect blight" is the most annoying in our region. Many fine pear trees have been lost by it within a few years.—The poison is deposited in the tops of the branches, and spreads so rapidly that, if not observed and cut away at once, it is difficult to save the tree. *Cut in time is the remedy* for this. We have been told by many that they have cut nearly all their trees away, and could not arrest it; reason, they did not begin till it was too late.

This summer we had a *Golden Reinette* apple tree, a dwarf, loaded with fruit, attacked with the insect blight, and we saw gum oozing from the place where the branches were stung. We at once cut off, clear below where the least indication of the disordered sap was visible; and we visited the tree daily for some time, repeating the operation, and so we saved it. Vigilance and prompt action in this, as in many other matters, are indispensable. On our way up the valley a few days ago, we saw 3 or 4 beautiful large pear trees, all black and dead; last year the same trees were healthy and luxuriant, and bore a fine crop. A little timely attention would undoubtedly have saved them, and a great saving it would have been. Their owner will probably exclaim, "I will plant no more pear trees. It's no use."

Swainstone Seedling Strawberry.

The two leading Horticultural journals seem to differ very widely regarding the merits of this celebrated new fruit, of which much has been said. Mr. Hovey says in his Aug. No., that it has been "grown about Boston these four years, and has proved wholly unworthy of general cultivation." Mr. Downing, in the first number of the "Horticulturist" says that a year ago he sat on a "Committee of *taste*" at one of the exhibitions of the Society there, where all the leading kinds were exhibited, and that "nothing there seen or tasted, surpassed, or even equalled the Swainstone in point of *high flavor.*" He also adds that he has it full bearing himself, and that "It is certainly a strawberry of the highest flavor, of great beauty of appearance, and an excellent bearer." Who is right?

The Fastolff Raspberry.

This new and fine fruit is figured in both the "Horticulturist" and Hovey's Magazine" for August. Hovey's figure is more than one-third larger than Downing's. Indeed the difference is so great as to exclude all similarity. The conclusion we naturally arrive at, is that one is wrong.—Who is right? Hovey says he procured his drawing, which is really a very beautiful one, from Messrs. Youell, of England, who have the credit of introducing the fruit.

It has borne with us the past season. The fruit was very fine, and would correspond with the figure in the "Horticulturist," but they received no extra care or culture. At any rate, it is a valuable fruit, and should be in every good garden. Mr. Downing says it proves itself worthy of all the praise that has been lavished upon it.

A young man in Springfield, Mass., was recently fined $20 and costs, for stealing cherries, and for mutilating the tree in the operation.

Horticultural Society.

The Fall Exhibition of "*The Horticultural Society of the Valley of the Genesee*" will be held on Thursday, the 10th day of this month, in the MINERVA HALL, Rochester. It is the most spacious and beautiful public room in the city, and will afford ample facilities for the exhibition of everything that may be presented, as well as accomodation for the vast number of persons who will naturally desire to be present.

This exhibition should be, and we have reason to expect it will be, the finest, by far, ever witnessed in Western New York—notwithstanding our scanty fruit crop, and the injury sustained by all gardens during a severe and protracted drouth. We do hope and expect to see a popular spirit, in relation to it, manifested by those who ought to be the patrons of Horticulture throughout the Valley. Indeed, every man who has a garden or orchard should feel it to be his duty to contribute something. A little should by no means be withheld because it is *little*; if it were but a *single specimen* of a fine fruit, flower, or vegetable, *bring it in*.

Remember that, on such an occasion, much may be learned by those seeking information on the subjects of fruit growing and gardening—enough to pay any man for a 50 or 100 miles journey. You have an opportunity of seeing the finest productions—of becoming acquainted with the best cultivators, and of collecting facts that may be of infinite service to you hereafter.

It is hardly necessary to make a special call upon the LADIES to interest themselves in this matter. We never yet saw a Horticultural Exhibition that did not furnish beautiful evidence of their taste and services; and we will only express the hope, that, on this occasion, they will be *no less active than usual*.

The State Fair at Auburn.

IT is expected on all sides that this Fair will come off in the grandest style, eclipsing all its predecessors. Thousands of persons will be there from distant parts, and will expect great things from a region so famously fertile as Western New York. We should suppose that every man would naturally feel a desire to sustain the high reputation of his soil, and would need no urging to labor a little, for that purpose, on a great public occasion like the present. Not only should samples of the products of our broad and fertile fields, and fine stock be sent there, but the "Horticultural Hall" should be enriched with the fruits of the Garden and the Orchard. On this subject we would address the same remarks to our readers that we have done in relation to the Horticultural Exhibition, and with equal, if not greater emphasis.

SALT, or brine, is good for the Plum Tree, Asparagus, and Onions.

To Correspondents.

MR. JOSEPH PENNINGTON, *Macon Mich.*—To reply to all your inquiries relative to the best time and mode of transplanting trees, growth of roots of the several kinds of fruit trees, &c., would require more space than we can at present spare for that purpose. We will simply state, however, that transplanting may be done with perfect safety, in your region, both in Fall and Spring. In fall, from the middle of October or fall of the leaf, till the middle of November, or the approach of severe frosts; and in the spring, from the thawing of the ground, till the opening of the leaf-bud. Several circumstances connected with the matter must be kept in sight. For instance—trees should not be planted in the fall, where the ground is wet, and the situation much exposed; nor should tender or half hardy trees be planted in the fall, except necessity requires it—and then they should be carefully protected from the weather.

We do not recommend *deep* holes for trees, but *wide*, and only deep enough to admit of a few inches of good soil in the bottom, and the tree to stand in point of depth as it did before removal.

The object in putting good soil under the tree is to promote the growth of young roots. There is no danger of it causing the roots to run down into the poor sub-soil; roots will always run in that direction in which they find the most congenial nourishment.

The Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry will all flourish on any good tillable land. When a choice is at hand, you may discriminate in this way: give to the Apple, Pear, and Plum, your heavier and richer soil, and the Peach and Cherry the dryer and lighter. The plum generally succeeds best in a heavy soil. But a week ago, we saw in the garden of H. N. LANGWORTHY, of Irondequoit, one of the heaviest crops of Bolmar's Washington, that we remember to have seen, and his soil is dry, loose, and quite sandy. Here are all the fruits usually cultivated, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Appricots, Cherries, Grapes, &c., and the finest Melons, all grown in a rare state of perfection, on the same sandy soil. It is, however, well manured and well cultivated every way. We would recommend to Mr. PENNINGTON, and others interested as he is in fruit culture, to procure Thomas' "Fruit Culturist," price only 50 cents, or Downing's "Fruit and Fruit Trees, price $1,50. They are both good works: the latter, particularly, is very full and complete. We have handed the enquiries about the Squash to the Seedsman, who will give an explanation of the error.

We have made enquiries in relation to the Squash seed, and learn that those sold by the Rochester Seed Store, were raised by Mr. LANGWORTHY, one of the best vegetable growers in this section, but it is almost impossible now-a-days to get pure squash seed of any kind. The Cushaw of Mr. L., is about 14 inches long, and 10 or so in diameter, striped green and pale yellow, and first rata quality.

MR. ISAAC CUSHMAN, *Concord Mich.*:—Trees can be sent from this place to Michigan with perfect safety, either in fall or spring. The former season, however, is preferable, as in the spring you have to wait for the opening of navigation. As to time for planting, see reply to Mr. PENNINGTON, above.

With regard to the enormous product of the Pear tree alluded to in a previous number, we think you need not doubt the truth of it. We do not, large though it be. The fact was communicated in the following manner, by the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, of Indiana, through Hovey's Magazine a few years ago, and is quoted in Downings Fruit and Fruit Trees: "One of the most remarkable pear trees in this country, is growing in Illinois, about ten miles north of Vincennes. It is not believed to be more than 40 years old, having been planted by Mrs. Ochletree. The girth of its trunk one foot above the ground, is *ten feet*, and at nine feet from the ground, *six and a half feet*: and its branches extend over an area of sixty-nine feet in diameter. In 1834, it yielded 184 bushels of pears; in 1840, it yielded 140 bushels. It is enormously productive always; the fruit is pretty large, ripening in early autumn, and is of tolerable flavor."

Do *you* longer doubt?

MR. H. PAIGHN, *Hamburg, N. Y.*—Scions can be cut any time after the wood is ripened, say latter part of October, and carried any distance. They may be packed in moss, slightly moistened. Many prefer cutting scions in the fall, on the ground that the buds are saved from the severity of winter, and the risk of being killed.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

On the commencement of the current volume we mailed the Farmer to most of the old subscribers, and requested all who did not wish to continue it to return the first number. To those who did not comply with this request the paper has been regularly forwarded—as we presumed they desired to continue it as permanent subscribers. A great majority of those to whom the Farmer was thus sent have forwarded their subscriptions—many sending pay for this and the next volume, and others for clubs of new subscribers. But there are still several hundred from whom we nave not heard—probably owing to the inconvenience of mailing 50 cents. To such we would remark that their subscriptions will be very acceptable at the present time—and if they will each send $1, we will credit them for this and the next volume; or, if preferred, they can remit 50 cents for this year, and the same amount for some friend who may want the paper. As it is necessary for us to settle our accounts soon, preparatory to the commencement of vol. 8, we trust all who are interested in this notice will give it their early attention.

☞ We send (in this or next number,) a printed notice to those who are in arrears. Should any who have paid receive "notice," they will please inform us to whom their subscriptions were paid, and the mistake will be promptly corrected. If properly mailed, $1 may be sent at our risk, and (in this case,) we will pay postage.

August 1, 1846.

Agricultural Implements.

In order to accommodate the subscribers to the Farmer, from whom frequent inquiries and orders for implements are received, I have made arrangements to supply the following articles:

Pitts' Thrasher and Separator,	price,	$150 00
The above, including Horse-Power,		250 00
Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill,		40 00
Seymour's Sowing Machine,		45 00
Sanford's Straw-Cutter,		15 00
Burrall's Patent Corn-Sheller,		10 00

Also, most kinds of Plows, Cultivators, &c., &c., at the usual prices. As my only object is the accommodation of *subscribers to the Farmer* who reside at a distance, (without fee or reward,) all orders should be post paid and accompanied with the cash. The implements will be carefully selected, and shipped per order. D. D. T. MOORE.

Farmer Office, Rochester, September, 1846.

Valuable Farm for Sale!

Situated half a mile south of Ogden Centre, Monroe county,—ten miles west of Rochester, and two miles south of Spencerport on the canal. The main farm contains **130 acres**—but 70 acres adjoining will also be sold if desired by the purchaser. On the principal farm the buildings, &c., are good: a large, two story frame house with kitchen and wood-house in the rear; two good barns, one 30 by 40, the other 30 by 75. The 70 acres has a small frame house. There is a good well, and several living springs on the premises: also an excellent Orchard, principally of grafted fruit.

The farm is not considered second to any other in town. 175 acres of it under good improvement—with plenty of fencing timber, &c. It is excellent wheat land. There is 90 acres of wheat now on the ground, and all of the land on which it is growing was well seeded to clover the past spring.

Terms made easy, to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of D. D. T. Moore at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

Ogden, June, 1846. JESSE HARROUN.

More Paular Merino Bucks.

I have procured another lot of *Paular Merino Bucks* from the celebrated flock of S. N. Jewett, of Vermont. For sale by R. HARMAN, jr.

Wheatland, August 26, 1846.

Bags! Bags!! Bags!!!

The Subscriber, wishing to dispose of his stock of Grain Bags, has reduced the price, and Farmers or others wishing will do well to call, see quality and buy, which I am confident they will do. To be found at E. Watts Hard-ware Store. JAMES H. WATTS.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1846. [9-2t]

Agricultural Almanac for 1847.

The American Cultivator's Almanac, edited by Dr. Lee, just published and for sale at this office. It is got up in good style—printed on new type and excellent paper, and illustrated with over 30 engravings.

Terms.—$15 per 1000; 500 for $8; $2 per 100—or three dozen for $1. All orders, (post paid.) will receive prompt attention. Address D. D. T. MOORE.

Farmer Office, Rochester, Sept. 1, 1846.

Western Literary Messenger.

VOLUME VII.

On the eighth of August, 1846, commenced the Seventh Volume of the Western Literary Messenger. Five years have now elapsed since its publication was commenced, and its onward course has been gradual and continual. Though there are seven other weekly publications in Buffalo, its circulation is greater than that of any two of them. Keeping pace with its increase of years and patronage, its reputation has constantly risen; and if we may rely on the opinion of friends who are capable of judging, it now holds an exalted rank among the literary magazines of the day.—Some of the finest talent of the country has been and will continue to be enlisted in its behalf. The sixth volume contains original contributions by Alfred B. Street, W. H. C. Hosmer, H. H. Clements, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, Horatio Gates, Dr. W. Bowen, Mrs. E. J. Eames, Miss H. E. Grannis, Mrs. A. C. Chamberlain, and several other promising writers of no less talent and scarcely less notoriety than some of those enumerated. In commencing another volume, we are promised the aid of several other able pens, which will enhance the value and interest of the Messenger. Our news department has lately been enlarged, and studying condension, we shall in future, be able to publish all the important intelligence, both foreign and domestic. As heretofore, the Messenger will be strictly neutral in politics, and, without being sectarian, will maintain a high moral tone. In short, the utmost exertions will be made to render it an entertaining and instructive family magazine.

Terms.—Single copies, $1,50 per annum, in advance. The following inducements are offered for the formation of Clubs:—For $4 remitted to us free of postage, we will send three copies for one year to the address of such names as are requested;—for $5, four copies—for $6, five copies—for $8, eight copies—for $10, eleven copies.

CLEMENT & FAXON, *Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Rochester Weekly American.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in Western New York!

Terms—$1 50 if paid in advance; $2 00 if paid at the end of the year.

This splendid Weekly Newspaper is considerably larger than any other printed in the State, and will be sent to subscribers at the above low prices. *No postage within thirty miles of Rochester!*

The American is an earnest advocate of Whig principles and measures, believing them essential to the welfare of the Nation and the prosperity of Western New York. In its ample columns will be found, at all times, the fullest and earliest news by Magnetic Telegraph and otherwise. Particular attention will be given to furnishing a full and correct report of the Markets, weekly.

The *Rochester Daily American*, the handsomest and cheapest daily paper west of New York, is afforded at $5 a year.

Both of these papers are printed on a splendid Napier Power Press, propelled by a powerful steam engine. Job Work done at the shortest notice, and in a style unsurpassed in Western New York.

Office of the Daily and Weekly American in Talman Block, No. 21 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y.

July, 1846. JEROME & BROTHER.

Seed Wheat.—100 bushels Gen. Harmon's celebrated White Flint Wheat; also, 50 bushels Soul's do., just received, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, by

[9-tf] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds,* used in Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
No. 10, Front-st.

MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.

(South St. Paul st., nearly opposite the Cemetery.)

THE Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale an unusually large and fine collection of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, DOUBLE DAHLIAS and BULBOUS ROOTS,
GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
AND GOOSEBERRIES; ASPARAGUS ROOTS,
RHUBARB, &c.; HEDGE PLANTS,
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c.

The collection of Fruit Trees comprises the most popular varieties cultivated, and has been grown with the greatest possible care to ensure accuracy. The Proprietors are *practical and experienced Nurserymen*, and wholly devoted to the business;—all the important operations are either performed by themselves or undre their immediate inspection.

Experience has fully proved that the trees grown at this point, in addition to being free from diseases, are better adapted to cold climates than those of any other portion of the United States.

The collection of Apples includes several thousands of the famous new American Apple, the "*Northern Spy.*"

A large assortment of Pears, of the choicest kinds, are propagated on quince stocks for DWARFS and PYRAMIDS, and will bear the first or second year after planting; they are admirably adapted for garden culture. A lot of these are now on hand, of extra size, for immediate bearing.

The collection of Ornamental Trees is large and fine, comprising several hundred of the splendid *Pawlonia Imperials*. The catalogue of Roses embraces the most popular new varieties. A great variety are propagated for standard or Tree Roses, 4 to 6 feet high, with fine heads.

Of *Double Dahlias* the assortment is unsurpassed, including the finest show flowers yet introduced to this country, and many that were imported last season at 5 guineas each, of which a separate catalogue will be furnished.

The stock of Green House Plants is very extensive, and includes the most beautiful new Pelargonium (Geranium,) Fuchsia, Camellia, Calceolaria, Verbena, Cactus, &c., &c., all finely grown, and will be sold at greatly *reduced prices*. Trees and Plants packed in the best manner, and shipped to any part of the country agreeable to order.

A new edition of our descriptive priced catalogue will be published this month, and sent *gratis* to all *post paid* applications. Orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied with a remittance or reference.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Sept., 1846.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) NURSERY.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a choice collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Hardy Shrubs, which have been cultivated with great care, and are of suitable size for transplanting this autumn. Persons wishing a succession of fruit, and not being familiar with the necessary varieties, *by leaving the selection to the subscriber may depend upon receiving the most desirable assortment.* In every such selection, QUALITY, and not the size of the trees, will be the rule adopted.

The large quantity of trees furnished in this vicinity, for the last dozen years by this establishment—the excellence of the kinds furnished, when the selection has been left to the proprietor—and the fact, that another establishment has of late adopted the same *name*, is sufficient evidence of the excellent reputation that this establishment enjoyes, and renders a lengthy or puffing advertisement entirely unnecessary

☞ For particulars see Catalogue, which may be had by application. Orders from a distance will be carefully packed and shipped according to directions. Nursery, East North-st., 3 miles North of Rochester. Office 36 Front-st.

September, 1846. SAMUEL MOULSON.

Gang Plows.—Wiard's celebrated Gang Plow on hand and for sale (price $12) at the Genssee Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by

[9-tf] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

IDE'S PATENT WHEEL CULTIVATOR AND WIRE GRASS PLOW.

THE Farming Public are hereby informed that Letters Patent have been taken out by the Subscriber for his recent great improvements in the construction and manufacture of Field Cultivators: an improvement so great as to entirely revolutionize the whole system of Farming by reducing the expense of cultivation one-half or more.—Wherever they have been introduced they have met the decided approbation of Farmers, as the following Cirtificates and Testimonials from the intelligent and practical Farmers whose names are attached, abundantly show.

CERTIFICATES:

"This may certify that we, the subscribers, have seen and used the Patent Wheel Cultivator, invented by Nathan Ide, of Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., and believe it to be, as a labor-saving machine, one of the greatest improvements of the age. By it a farmer can put in from ten to fifteen acres more of wheat in a year with the same amount of team labor; he can also sow it in much better order. By it also *CANADA THISTLES*, and other noxious weeds may be totally extirpated. The Farmer having only to break up his fallow in the spring and go over it once a week during the summer, when every Canada thistle will be destroyed. Said Machine is so constructed that it can be regulated to go any depth by means of screws on the upper part of the Machine, and thus either plow up the ground thoroughly or only just brush the surface. Upon the whole we think it decidedly the best machine ever invented for pulverizing the ground and facilitating the labor of the Farmer, and as such we cheerfully recommend it to our brother Farmers.

JAMES H. HEDLEY, JAMES IDE,
ZADOC WHITNEY, JOHN STEVENS,
OBED FIELD, JOSEPH WESTFALL,
ENOS NEWMAN, HARTAS HEDLEY,
JOHN C. WHEELER, JAMES P. ANDERSON,
GARDNER BERRY, JESSE STEVENS.

Shelby, April 23, 1845.

The undersigned have just witnessed the operation of Nathan Ide's Patent Cultivator, and we are free to say that we regard it as a decided improvement on all the implements of the kind now in use for preparing land for wheat and other crops.

DANIEL LEE, Ed. Gen. Far. WILLIAM BUELL,
RAWSON HARMON, DANIEL F. ALVERSON,
WILLIAM PIXLEY, WARREN W. SMITH,
PETER SHEFFER, Jr., BENJAMIN SMITH,
GIDEON MOTT, CHAUNCEY GILLET,
LEVI WELLS, B. T. GILLET,

July 3, 1846.

After these ample Testimonials the Subscriber deems it unnecessary to enter into a long and elaborate description of the implement with its various points and modes of operation. To be fully appreciated it must be seen and used. No farmer who fully understands his interest will be without one, as they are an invaluable implement.

NATHAN IDE, *Patentee.*

Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., July 14, 1846.

P. Seymour's Patent Sowing Machine.

THE Subscriber is making arrangements to attend the State Fair held at Auburn, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September next, with one of his Sowing Machines, where all who wish can see its operation.

Farmers who wish to engage machines to be made next winter, and mechanics who wish to obtain the right to manufacture them, can there have an opportunity.

A few machines are now on hand, and a few more will yet be finished before sowing time. Those wishing to obtain machines for seeding this fall, will do well to order them immediately. PIERPONT SEYMOUR.

East Bloomfield, Aug. 20, 1846.

Rakes—99 dozen I. Stark's superior Hay Rakes, for sale at the Genesee Agricultural Store, No. 10, Front-st., by

[4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Corn Shellers!—A first rate article, price $10, for sale at No. 10, Front-st. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

NEW SEED and IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

GENESEE SEED STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 10, *Front-Street, Rochester, N. Y.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, of all sorts—*Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, &c. &c.*

They intend to have always on hand, a complete assortment of all the articles wanted in this line by the Farmer and Gardener. No pains will be spared to procure articles of the best quality. No seeds will be offered but such as are undoubtedly fresh and genuine—raised in the best establishments of this and foreign countries. The implements will embrace all the newest and most approved kinds, from the best manufacturers in the country.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., will be furnished to order from one of the best establishments in the country—the well known MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

The principal conductor of this establishment has had many years *practical experience* in the business, in Rochester; and being well known to a lar e portion of the agriculturalists of Western New York, t e undersigned hope, by devoting constant and careful attention to the management of their business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Farmers and others interested, are requested to call at the GENESEE SEED STORE.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846.

Rochester Agricultural Warehouse.

BY THOMAS NOTT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. JAS. P. FOGG, (late B. F. Smith & Co.,) in the Agricultural and Horticultural IMPLEMENT BUSINESS, takes this method of informing the Farmers of Monroe and adjoining counties, that they will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock of Farming Implements before purchasing elsewhere.

In his assortment may be found the following articles:—

Burrall's Patent Corn Sheller, price, $10.
Cultivators, price from $5 to $8.
N. C. Dayton's Gang Plow, for putting in wheat, $15.
Hatch's Seed and Plaster Sower, $25.
Delano's Diamond Plow, $7.
Massachusetts Sward C Plow with extra points, $7.
" Eagle and Eagle No. 25 (3 horse) Plow.
" Side-hill and Subsoil Plows, $9 to $15.
Straw Cutters, from $5 to $15.
Sanford's Straw Cutter, $15.
A complete assortment of Plow Points.
I. Grant's Patent Fan Mill, price $27.

A full assortment of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLMENTS, TIN AND WOODEN WARE,* and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale cheap, by

THOMAS NOTT,

Front st., nearly opposite the Market.

Rochester, July, 1846.

FARMERS, CURE YOUR HORSES!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL.

AN Invaluable Remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprams, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distempur.*

Also a valuable Embrocation for diseases of the Human Flesh.

AVOID DECEPTION.—It is not generally known, that no means have been left unemployed by that class of persons who attempt to counterfeit every good medicine that has acquired public confidence, to mislead the public mind into the belief that their oil is the same as the Gargling Oil. Be not deceived, therefore, by such *knavery;* and be not satisfied except you find the marks of the *genuine* article upon the bottle.

One gentleman affirms that he cured a valuable horse of a *Windgall* which had become callous. Another says he has cured a fine horse of a *Sweeney* which nothing else would effect. Another has cured himself by the use of the Oil, of a *Rheumatism,* and in his family has used it for all complaints requiring an external remedy. Another who had it "on hand" says that he relieved himself immediately of *severe* and continued *pain,* resulting from the setting of a dislocated knee joint which every application made for twenty-four hours had failed to perform; he soon obtained sleep.

It has cured *Founders,* and is a common remedy for *Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Cramps, Weakness of the Joints and Limbs, Frozen Feet, Contraction of the Muscles, Scalds, &c.,* and if all the facts were told they are so remarkable they would probably not be believed.

For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ Sold at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, and by Druggists and Store-keepers in the U. States and Canada.
☞ Also at the *GENESEE SEED STORE,* Rochester.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

E. TAYLOR, at his Steam Factory, No. 6 Hill-street, is extensively engaged in manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Having during the past year visited all the Agricultural Establishments in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and secured the right of many valuable Machines and Implements, he is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Agricultural Utensils found in the eastern cities, such as

Grant's Patent Fan-Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn and Coffee Grinders, Corn and Seed Planters, Scythe Snathes, Straw Cutters, Patent Churns, Pitchforks, Patent Parallel Jaw Vices,

together with many other valuable tools, both to Farmers and Mechanics.

He is also extensively engaged in manufacturing *Bate's celebrated Patent Sliding Top Chamber Shower Bath,* to be used in chambers or sleeping apartments, without the least damage to carpets—the nicest article in the world! 1100 sold in four months in New York city the past season.

Farmers in want of tools or implements, of any kind, would do well to call and examine. For sale wholesale and retail at the Factory, No. 6, Hill street; also at the store No. 15 and 17, Exchange street., and at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front street. E. TAYLOR.

Rochester, N. Y., May, 1846.

Plows for Sale.—We have on hand, and intend to keep constantly for sale, the celebrated *Diamond* and *Wisconsin* Plows, the merits of which have been fully tested. Price, $7,00 for medium size. The farming community are resectfully invited to give us a call.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS,
No. 10 Front-st

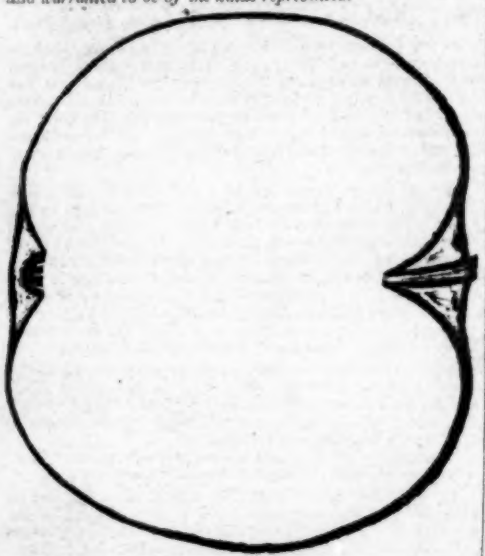
2tf.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES!

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERY, MAIN ST.,
ONE MILE EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office No. 1 Arcade Hall.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, this Autumn and the coming Spring, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, comprising the choicest assortment of *APPLES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, &c., &c.*, very thrifty and healthy; and *warranted to be of the kinds represented.*



TO THE FARMERS.

We have now on hand of APPLE TREES, large enough for transplanting to the Orchard, MORE THAN ALL THE OTHER NURSERYMEN IN ROCHESTER, and can therefore offer greater inducements to purchasers by giving them a selection from such a great number.

Trees grown in this vicinity, are generally more healthy and less infected with insects than those obtained from any other quarter, besides being more hardy.

We do not intend to cultivate any fruits but those of *acknowledged superiority*, and every variety named in our Catalogue may be depended upon as being FIRST RATE, except when otherwise noted. Persons unacquainted with the character of the different varieties, may leave their selection to us, and depend upon receiving the choicest kinds ripening in succession.

Trees delivered in any part of the city free of expense. When packed so as to insure safe carriage to almost any distance a small charge will be made to cover the expense.

Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance, or a city reference. Catalogues furnished *gratis*, and cheerful and prompt attention given to all *post paid* letters requesting information.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs furnished from our own Nursery; and where we cannot fill the order, we will buy of our neighbors and sell at their prices.

As we anticipate a large sale this season, purchasers will please bear in mind that *the earliest orders are always entitled to the preference*, and will, of course, be better filled than later ones.

We are happy, at all times, to receive calls from any persons interested in the culture of fruit; *and for our trees, challenge comparison with any grown here or elsewhere.*

SCIONS furnished to those who wish to graft for themselves or others.

PRICES as moderate as those of any other establishment, and a liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

BISSELL & HOOKER.

Rochester, September 1, 1846.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1, 1846.

THE Market is becoming more active. Wheat is selling briskly in the streets at 76 *a* 78 cents; 1300 bushels of Genesee Valley sold in two parcels to-day at 79 cents.

WOOL.—Buyers report the market as quite dull. The present quotations are as follows:—

Full blood Saxony fleeces,	29 *a* 31
Do. Merino do.	25 *a* 30
Half-blood do. do.	21 *a* 23
Quarter-blood to common,	18 *a* 20
Coarse English and bad conditioned wool,	15 *a* 18

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	75 *a*	79	Pork, bbl,	10,00	12,00
Corn,	37	40	Pork, cwt,	4,00	
Barley,	42	45	Beef, cwt,	2,00	3,00
Oats,	22	23	Lard, lb,	6½	
Flour,	3,62	3,75	Butter, lb,	10	12
Beans,	75	88	Cheese, new lb.,	4	5
Apples, bushel.	18	37	Eggs, doz,	8	
Potatoes,	18	25	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	5,00		Tallow,	6	7
Timothy,			Maple Sugar,	6	7
Hay, ton,	6,00	7,00	Sheep Skins, fresh,		12½
Wood, cord,	2,00	2,50	Green Hides, lb	3½	
Salt, bbl,	90	95	Dry "	6	7
Hams, lb,	6	7	Calf Skins,	7	

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

FLOUR is better by 6c. Oswego sold at $4 06, and that price was afterwards refused. Pure new Genesee brought $4 12. 4000 bu. Michigan wheat sold at 83c. Rye offered at 69c without being taken. A parcel of bright yellow Delaware corn sold at 54c weight. Provisions steady. 170 hhds. and bbls. pickled hams sold at 4¼c per lb., and shoulders at 3¼c. Ashes in demand at $3 63 and 4 12½. Whisky 21c.—*Jour. Com.*

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.

5800 bush. Milan wheat sold at 66c, and 3000 do. White Massillon, a beautiful sample, at the same.

In flour we notice the sale of 600 bbls. 'Cleaveland City Mills' at $3 45; 517 do. 'Monroe,' 'Waterloo' and 'Fayette,' Mich., at $3 44; 330 do. 'Tecumseh' and 'Manchester' at $3½; 240 do. 'Franklin,' and 'Hudson' at $3½; 160 do. Mich. and 200 do. Ohio, (mixed) at $3 35.

Corn—1800 bush. at 36c, and 2000 do. superior quality, at 36½.

In wool there has been more doing than for the past two weeks, some 6000 lbs. medium quality having been taken at 22c for the clean washed fleece with an equivalent deduction for the unwashed.—*Com. Adv.*

☞ EXPLANATION.—The publication of this number of Farmer has been unavoidably delayed for a few days, in consequence of the severe illness of the publisher.

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